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TERMS OF THE DAILY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1.30¾.

FOREIGN NEWS AND RUMORS.

HENRY KOENIG, the veteran German novelist, died the other day at Wiesbaden, at an advanced age.

THE Empress of Austria, at the advice of her physicians, lives almost exclusively on milk and eggs.

TRAUPMANN, who murdered the Kinck family at Pantin, near Paris, is a young man of twenty-two, of almost boyish appearance.

SO HARD up was the Viceroy of Egypt, during his sojourn at Vichy, that he had to telegraph to the Emperor Napoleon for a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand francs.

INCREDIBLE as it may seem, it is generally asserted at St. Petersburg that the Czar, who is known to be a hard drinker, prefers common Russian whisky (wotky) to any other liquor.

MADAME RATAZZI is in Paris, superintending the publication of the complete edition of her novel, and of a new work, in which she again ridicules the foibles of the Empress Eugenie.

THE Empress Eugenie, it is said, intends to ask the Sultan, on the occasion of her visit to Constantinople, to cede the city of Jerusalem and all other holy places in Palestine, to the Christian great Powers.

WHEN the Viceroy of Egypt was so peremptorily summoned to Constantinople by the Sultan, he telegraphed to Paris and London, asking the Governments of France and England to guarantee his personal safety in case he visited the Turkish capital.

ELEIM, King Joachim Murat's old body-servant, who was present at the execution of his royal master, and afterward languished for three years in a Neapolitan dungeon, died, recently at an advanced age, in a little village near Ajaccio, on the Island of Corsica, where the descendants of King Murat had provided a comfortable home for him.

ABOUT three months previous to his death, Sainte-Beuve, the French Academician and feuilleton writer, was asked by a lady friend of his to visit a celebrated Parisian fortune-teller. He laughingly consented, and when he appeared before the fortune-teller, he asked him in a jocular manner, "Tell me, my friend, what age I shall reach?" The fortune-teller gravely replied that his days were numbered and that he would die before New Year's Day. Sainte-Beuve left the house in the same good humor in which he had come; but his friend could hardly restrain her fears, and assured her companion that she believed in the fortune-tellers prophecy. Sainte Beuve himself related this adventure at the next soiree which he gave.

AN extraordinary scene was witnessed at Galway, on Thursday, September 30, after the discharge of the jury in the case of Barnett, the Fenian. The correspondent of the *Irish Times* telegraphs on Thursday night: "One of the jurors, Mr. Jackson, who was understood to have stood out for a conviction, was assailed by a mob while on his way home from court. He took refuge in the barracks, and one of the stones thrown struck the sentry. The Judges, on leaving the court in their carriage for their lodgings, were also assailed, notwithstanding the escort that accompanied them. There was loud hooting, stones were thrown, and one of the carriage windows was broken. The police charged with fixed bayonets and dispersed the mob."

THE Emperor Nicholas of Russia, it is well known, was a sworn enemy of duels. One day his Adjutant fell on his knees before the Czar, and implored him to grant him permission to fight a duel. The Emperor harshly refused to grant his request. "But, your Majesty," exclaimed the Adjutant despairingly, "I am disgraced; I must fight a duel." The Czar knit his brow and asked what he meant. "My adversary has slapped my face, in the presence of a large number of persons!" "Follow me," said the Czar, laconically. He stepped with the Adjutant into an adjoining room, where the whole Court happened to be assembled. When the Czar was in the middle of the room, he took the Adjutant by the arm and kissed the cheek which his adversary had struck. "Go and speak!" said the Czar; "I have kissed away your insult."

JOKES.

CRYING nuisances—Children.—*Tomahawk.*

THE alum-ni of London tradesmen—bakers.—*Fun.*

IF Greeley is elected will Jeff Davis be his bonds-man?

DRAWING from nature is infectious—it's sketching.—*Fun.*

ARC ANGELS—Our girls with the Grecian bend.—*N. Y. Tel.*

"BOORS Polished Inside," is displayed on a sign in Virginia city.

THE two Parisian sensations—Absinthe and Hyacinthe.—*N. Y. Tel.*

WHY is an enraged snake like the letter H? Because it is Asp-irate.

"THAT, sir, is the spirit of the press:" said Mrs. Jinnk, as she handed Nipper a glass of cider.

APPROPRIATE astronomical prize in a female seminary—a necklace of "Bailey's beads."—*Fun.*

POST-MASTE—the Pittsburgh *Post's* rooster and crow over Packer's election. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

TOMAHAWK considers the French imperial purple a color that may lose all its lustre in the dy(e)ing.

THE hog may not be thoroughly posted in arithmetic, but when you come to a "square root" he is there.

GREELEY accepted the nomination for Comptroller to stop being suggested for every other office under the Sun.

THE predominant fault of modern dramas is that the authors give the scene-painters such long parts.—*Judy.*

AN Ohio paper suggests to the Hon. S. S. Cox that he give his new book of travels the title of "Sunset in the East."

MARK TWAIN says the waters of Monu Lake are pure aye, and therefore none but the Indians can drink it, they being *pure* liars.

FATHER HAYACINTHE, having fared badly in France, is coming to the United States. Come, Father, and fare better.—*N. Y. Tel.*

KATE FIELD has returned from the Adirondacks with the head of a deer she shot there. What a fast woman to get ahead of a deer.

A WISCONSIN paper alleges that the secret of the success of Chicago newspapers hes in the fact that every man and woman in the town takes every paper, for fear of a divorce notice, in which they are interested, may be published and they not find it out.

A CHARMING young friend of Judy's, who has got tired of the prevailing fashion for short dresses, recently horrified her friends by declaring that she would put an end to herself. She subsequently explained, to their great relief, that she only meant to resume the "long tails."

A MIDDLETOWN (Connecticut) policeman, who was taking an inebriated individual he had picked up on the street to the station-house the other night, made a misstep and tumbled into a sewer excavation, leaving only the top of his head in sight. The inebriated, instead of leaving the officer to his fate, shouted lustily for help "to come and help the d—d policeman out."

A TEACHER one day endeavored to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, and said, "A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action, as, Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do?" The boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance imaginable, replied: "Well, I don't know, unless he *punched* the chap wot hit him."

THE family of a laborer named Scanlon, residing at Riverdale, N. Y., were recently poisoned by a species of fungi which had been found in the fields and prepared for eating as mushrooms. Two of the children died, one of them an infant who had inoculated the fell poison from the mother's milk.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1869. NUMBER 243.

NEW YORK CITY.

(Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 19, 1869.

Rather Hyacinthe, says the *Tribune* es it to be understood that he is a Roman Catholic. He has never he says, an ultra-montane, is not and never will be; but he denies there is any reason for identifying montanism with the Catholic ch. He indulges the firm hope the council will not, as is commonly ipated, consolidate the ultra-mon-theories and constitute them the l of the Church; but that on contrary it will leave the wide open for those who, like self, have been throughout life devoted champions of a more l construction of the Catholic doc s, and who, in particular, have de ed the entire harmony between the olain religion and the great achieve its of the nineteenth century. The ng basis of his religious belief, on ch he dwells with particular em sis, is the belief in the divinity of ist, in the inspiration of the Scrip tures, and the expectation of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century. Hyacinth has no fixed programme while here. He has come to see and study this country. After being here a few days or weeks, or months, he may go to the Ecumenical Council, or may not. He desires rest.

A call has been issued inviting the State organizations in behalf of woman's suffrage, to be represented in a Delegate Convention at Cleveland, November 24th and 25th; delegates and an increased number of the Congressional Delegation from each State respectively. The call is signed by William Lloyd Garrison, Lydia Maria Child, Julia Ward Howe, Abby Kelley Foster, George W. Curtis, Lydia Mott, Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrett Smith, Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown, Geo. W. Julean, Mary A. Livermore, Grace Greenwood, and seventy-five others, representing nearly every State in the Union.

M. Riccolate, Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, died suddenly at Oneida.

Pere Hyacinthe, who keeps as quiet as possible, is to be waited on to-morrow by a deputation of the clergy of Boston, for the purpose of tendering him a reception there. He called at Gen. Dix's house today, but the General was out of the city, and subsequently on the French Consul. The clergy of New York will take no action until after the deputation from Boston has ascertained the Pere's intentions. Most of them are in favor of expressing their sympathy for Father Hyacinthe, on the ground that he represents in himself a great principle of ecclesiastical liberty. They are to call attention to the antecedents as the great Catholic priest, and his opposition to the Ecumenical Council, next Sunday, in their various churches. It is said Father Hecker, of the Paulist Fathers, is to have an interview with Father Hyacinthe to-morrow, and that he will use his priestly offices to have him restored to his former status in the Church.

The Erie officials say this afternoon the workmen employed in the Buffalo shops resumed work to-day, and the strike is now substantially over.

The argument on the recent injunction of sales of gold commenced to-day. Mr. Jordan, Receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, has withdrawn, in a card, the personalities contained in his speech against Ilsley & Co., and arrangements are in full progress for an amicable adjustment of affairs.

A meeting of the provision dealers will be held at Produce Exchange on Thursday for the purpose of co-operating with the Chicago Pork Packers Association, and the trade generally, relative to the manufacturers' tax imposed on the business of hog cutting and curing.

Private advices from Madrid state that the Captain General of Cuba lately sent an urgent note to the Madrid Government for two million dollars, but he was informed in reply that the Spanish Treasury was empty, and that hereafter he must raise in Cuba itself the money required for military and political purposes. Spain will furnish troops, but Cuba must supply the cash.

Winter's Avant Courier.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 19.—It snowed in Springfield, Ill., nearly the entire forenoon to-day. An inch of snow covered the ground at one time, but it afterwards disappeared.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—A violent snow storm set in at St. Louis about seven o'clock Tuesday morning, and continued until noon. Although the snow melted quite fast, there is now about three inches on the ground. The storm came from the North, where it began last night, and has prevailed in Illinois and Missouri.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—It commenced snowing at half-past 11 o'clock this morning, and continued till three. The fall was light and melted as it fell.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—A violent snow storm commenced about 11:30 this morning and continued until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The flakes melted quite fast. But the housetops is about three inches deep. The weather to-night is cloudy and cold.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The body of J. P. Gallagher, Secretary of the Memphis Board of Trade, ten days since, was recovered yesterday.

—Rt. Rev. Bisesp Ryan, of Buffalo, left for Rome yesterday, to attend the Ecumenical Council.

—The Masonic banquet at the Rink in Cleveland, last evening, was a grand affair. The arrangements were complete and everything passed splendidly.

—John Dugg was while crossing the river at Oil City, Pa., Saturday evening last, in a skiff, with two companions, was drowned near the Venango City bridge.

—A letter received at New York, from Gen. Peabody, states that he had a very pleasant voyage to England, and that his health is about the same as when he left the United States.

—The New School Presbyterian Synod of Pa., assembled last night at New York. The Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Wilmington, Del., was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

—The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: President Grant has denied having held any correspondence with M. Friquet, relative to a loan from the Rothschilds, and did not remember to have ever held any conversation with that gentleman on the subject. Notwithstanding the President's statement, it is a fact that M. Friquet was here; that he mingled with prominent government officials, and that he was accompanied by Count Fouche de Carel, a member of the French Legislature, with whom he left on Saturday for France. The whole affair is mysterious. While it may be true that no correspondence has taken place between the President and M. Friquet, there is the best of reason to believe that the latter has communicated the views of the kind alluded to before the Government, though the exact nature of it cannot now be explained.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, October 19.—Flour neglected. Wheat firm: No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee held at $1.12@1.17 respectively; sales of 8,000 bush Green Bay Shore at $1.15; 7,000 mixed winter at $1.00. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of 25,000 bush at 79½@80c for sound. Oats firm; 66,000 bush western at 48c. Rye nominal. Barley quiet; sales of 3 cars Canada at $1.18 and 1,000 do. at $1.15. Canal dull at 52c for heavy. Lard dull at 18c; highwines held at about $1.15. In store here on Monday morning: wheat 11,500 bush; corn 48,000; oats 26,000; barley 27,000; rye 25,000.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—Cotton lower, 25c for middling; sales 2,500 bales; receipts 5,616 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,184 bales, to Bremen 2,996 bales, coastwise 2,867 bales. Flour lower, $5.35@5.45@5.85 for superfine, ext ra and double extra. Oats 60c. Bran $1.7½. Hay dull and lower, prime $27. Pork lower, mess $33. Bacon easier, 18½@21@21½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar: 3 hhds new centrifugal sold at 13½c. Molasses: 3 bbls new sold at $1.35. Gold 129½. Sterling 41. New York sight ex hange ¼@½ per cent. discount

CHICAGO, October 19.—In the afternoon there was little done in the grain markets and prices were nearly nominal. Wheat dull, at $1.03, seller the month, and $1.04, seller first half November. Corn firm but extremely dull, at 68¾@68½c. Oats sold sparingly at 41½c, seller the month, and 42c, cash. Provisions were inactive in the evening. Wheat closed at $1.03½, seller November, for No. 2. Corn 68½@68¾c.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 19.—Beef cattle—receipts 1,750; sales of extra at $13,50@13.75; first quality $12@13; second quality $11@12; third quality $8@10,50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,400, full supply and many lots of good quality; prices declined; sales extra at $3,75@4.00.

NASHVILLE, October 19.—Cotton, good ordinary 22½@23c, low middlings 23½c. Wheat, red $1,05, amber $1,15, and white $1,20. Corn $1,14. Rye $1. Barley $1,25. Oats 65c. Flour $5@7 for superfine to fancy. Bacon ; sides 20c, shoulders 17½c. Hams 22c. Lard 20.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Government Regards the Spanish Insurrection as Squelched, although Precautions to Guard against new outbreaks are Continued—Intercepted Documents—The Spanish Insurrection the work of Cuban Insurgents—No Change in the French Ministry.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 19.—The Government regards the Republican insurrection as at an end, although precautions to guard against any new outbreaks are continued.

The conspiracy, having for its object the surrender of the barracks at San Mateo to the insurgents, was discovered and thwarted by the Government. The captain of the garrison, who is said to be a leader of the conspiracy, was arrested.

The Republican insurrection is considered almost at an end. Previous to the final attack on Valencia the Government forces lost many killed and wounded in skirmishes with the insurgents.

The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that an understanding exists between the insurgents here and in Cuba. The Cubans are to assist the Republicans in Spain with money, and when the Republic is established, the independence of Cuba will be recognized.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The *Diario De La Marina* publishes five important documents intercepted on their passage through the Island, which, it true, proves that the Republican rising in Spain is the work of the Cuban insurgents.

An additional detachment of troops was to-day sent to the seat of war. Twenty rebels have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities at Cienfuegos, and asked for pardon.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 19.—The strike of merchant clerks continues. Places of business will be opened to-morrow, notwithstanding the strike.

A committee of shareholders of the French Cable Company have forbidden the projected distribution of five thousand shares to the founders of the enterprise. They have asked to examine the expenses and affairs generally of the company.

The *Journal Official* contains the following appointments: Marshal Bazaine, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard; Gen. De Failly, Commander-in-Chief of Third Army Corps, headquarters at Nancy, vice Bazaine.

It is officially denied that there is any foundation for the rumors of change in the ministry. The ministerial council is assembled at Compiegne to deliberate on a projected law on the press.

Bancel, Simon, Ferry and Pelletan attended the meeting of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, in order to explain their recent conduct.

Radical journals attack the manifesto adopted by the meeting.

At a public meeting of ultra Radicals last night some Deputies to the Corps Legislatif were insulted and roughly handled by the crowd.

The Empress has written a very flattering letter to Prince Charles, of Roumania, on the occasion of his marriage.

It is rumored that the switchmen on the lines of railroad centering in Paris are organizing a general strike.

The railroad clerks continue to hold out against their employers. Over one thousand clerks are engaged in the movement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 19—*Evening*—The weather stormy. Consols 93¾. American securities quiet. Five-twenty bonds 82, 82, do. '65s 81¾; '67s 85¾; Tenforties 76½. Erie 20½; Illinois 90; Atlantic and Great Western 26.

PARIS, October 19.—Rourse flat. Rentes 71f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—Cotton market unchanged; middling uplands 12¾@12¾; Orleans 12¼@12⅝; sales 12,000 bales, California white wheat at 10s. 6d. Receipts for the last three days were 29,000 quarters, of which 20,000 quarters were American; red western No. 2 9s. 5d. Western Flour 24s. 6d. Corn, mixed, 29s. 9d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 44s. 6d. Pork 110s. Beef 86s. Lard 72s. Cheese 67s. Bacon 54s. Spirits of Petroleum unchanged. Turpentine 27s. 3d.

LONDON, October 19.—Tallow 47s. Sugar 39s. 6d. and firmer. Calcutta Linseed 61s. 9d.

ANTWERP, October 19.—Petroleum quiet at 59¾f.

HAVRE, October 19.—Cotton quiet and steady at 157 afloat.

CINCINNATI.

Gen. Woolbridge in Cincinnati—He Makes a Speech Approving President Grant in the Recent Gold Combination.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, October 19.—At the close of 'Change to-day, Gen. H. Woolbridge, of N. Y., being present on his way home from the Louisville Convention' addressed the Chamber. He gave an interesting account of the Louisville Convention, stating that it was natural in its character, embracing delegates from every State in the Union. So far as Gen. Woolbridge could see the most prominent sentiments in the Convention were that the public debt should be paid as it was stipulated when contracted, and that the South had been impoverished enough, as to yield up those things that are of purely human origin—mere prejudice?

Compromising is not the appropriate function of the Church. The very idea of compromise indicates deviation from the truth. Men who are in the divergence terminate? The function of the Church is strictly administrative, possessing no more power of compromise than any other merely executive officer. The Church has not at liberty, has no right, to believe just what she pleases, nor to teach only those things she may elect. Her obligation binds her, as individuals are bound, to believe the revealed truth and nothing more, to teach all the revealed truth; no more, no less.

Tried by the test of practical experience, the plan of compromising, as a plan of uniting different denominations of Christians, proves quite as objectionable as to principle on looking at it merely in the light of theory.

I believe the sufferings of Christ were penal: that the Bible teaches this doctrine. You deny both positively and believe and teach accordingly. But, for sake of union, shall we compromise on this point and teach as you think right, and I will do the same, only let us have union, and be called one church. The church that acts on this principle surely in this thing, only differs in the *price* from the church that *sells* indulgences. The compromise plan seems to lose sight of the complicated mechanism of the perfect Christian, of the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part. Unity of faith, union is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." Scripture full of these important truths, the Spirit's promise has carried its friends a goodly distance into the unexplored region of essential truths and non-essential truths. When this perplexing region shall have been properly surveyed and mapped, with essential truth and non-essential truth, each painted in its appropriate color, may we not legitimately expect soon to see a list of Protestant venal and mortal sins?

Gather men into the Church and all is well, was the Catholic idea in the 15th century, and perhaps it is the same even yet. Bring all men to Christ, was the distinguishing feature of Protestantism in the reformation of the 16th century, and is a central idea of the Bible. The spirit of compromise makes, bringing men into the church, and to this end the uniting of the churches, of more importance than the belief of a large amount of that Scripture truth which God declares is, by revealing it to be, necessary to man's best interest. The power of compromise, the craft of expediency, and the energies of earnest have united their forces, and without any specially manifest working of the Spirit of God, are about to bring into one organic union 4,000 ministers and 400,000 members. Less than a generation ago, the bodies composing this great multitude unfurled their banners, and as the feature distinguishing the one from the other, upon the one banner was inscribed the covenant headship of Adam and of Christ,—on the other banner the dogmas of Hopkinsianism—each holding the Westminister Confession, (as modified by the churches in this country) as the symbol of their faith. Now they profess unity and unanimity symbolised by this same confession of faith, the larger and shorter catechisms carefully unmentioned. Read carefully the inscription on this pillar and ground of the truth; examine this witness for God, and tell, if you can, what is their faith and what will be their teaching on these important and vital doctrines that a few years ago justified a rupture. Take the members aside and ask them, are the doctrines as diverse as the two doctrines, and both will be ecclesiastically correct, for the confession is believed by each party to teach their peculiar view, and the shorter catechism, which is too plain on the doctrine of the headship of Adam and Christ to possibly be mistaken, is politely bowed out from the high place which, until now, it has always occupied in the subordinate standards of all who claimed the name of Calvanistic Presbyterians. The unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace hereafter are secured by the highest ecclesiastical court solemnly and earnestly recommending silence as regards the past division and controversy, and if there is honor in man, every one entering that union must be silent on the past controversy. The literature of the church must be carefully examined by a select committee, and all reference to the unhappy separation carefully avoided. We dwell thus minutely on this example of compromise for two reasons: 1st, To show that this popular plan of union, by compromise, by abridged and less definite subordinate standards, sustained by reason of expediency and economy, to show that this plan is utterly insufficient, as a plan of Church union, to produce that true and glorious union when Zion's watchmen shall lift up the voice, with the voice together shall sing, and shall see eye to eye.

2d. Because we are pointed at, pelted, ridiculed and stigmatized as one idea men, bigoted and opposed to union of the Churches, because we will not agree to go into a union based on such unbelief in principles, and, as we believe, so far short of the high position the Church should occupy. If the important subject of Psalmody was satisfactorily adjusted, still in every one of the proposed basis of union there are deficiencies, principles and dogmas that render it impossible for us honestly to adopt them as terms of Church union.

Our history shows that we are firm and devoted friends and devoted friends of the union of the Churches. The Associate Reformed Church was born of union. When the term union was not so popular as it is to-day, we were designated as the "Union Church."

Twenty years ago the United Presbyterian Church was formed by a happy and prosperous union, founded on principles clearly and positively stated; and to-day we are happy to find some of our, then, most unpopular principles, clearly recognized as the truth of God, and others fast rising to the same position. We are the devoted friends and advocates of the union of all the people of God in one organic body; but from union on unscriptural principles, or on negative, non-scriptural principles, we respectfully beg to be excused.

For those churches about to form a union, we have high regard. The sound theology of the Old School the youthful energy and untiring perseverance of the New School, must challenge admiration and respect. If the energy and enthusiastic love of human liberty of the New are made to tingle along every nerve, and mightily pervade every fibre of the Old School, truly it will be as life from the dead. If the leaven of truth of the Old School leavens the whole lump of the New, surely man will be none the worse, and God not the loser. Rather will it be the case if God's blessing rests upon their union.

One fundamental wrong in the plans of Church union proposed at this time, lies, (as we suppose), in the Church proceeding too much as though the Church is first duly was to take care of the Church. Is that so? Rather is not this the true state of the case: The first and principal duty of the Church is to take care of the truth, and God proposes to take care of the Church. "I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Union which the Scriptures contemplate is not one born of man's plans or wisdom.

When God brings again Zion, then comes union, the Church is one. As the Churches are brought nearer Christ they are brought closer together. When they believe the truth, they will believe alike. When honest men believe alike, there will be union and unanimity. Without excess of faith union is a farce, for how can two or three walk together except they agree? There is no power but the power of God that can so control men's minds, and enlighten their eyes, as to make them of one faith. Hence it is emphatically, true, not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord, that we have sufficient and sure ground of the Churches hope for union rests in this, "There shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of council and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord." By these mighty powers vested in the King and Head of Zion, a new order of things will take place.

What now distracts and divides the church is to be destroyed, until the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them, and the cow and the bear shall feed, and their young ones shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.

God, and Him, and nothing else will be compelled to cast reproach upon the church in whose name they have gone forth; for it is a shame to any church when the testimony of an individual is clearer and fuller than the testimony of the Church. So far as God is concerned, only may shut up in darkness the truth, but may become the inlet for error into the Church. Who will dare assert that men are not as likely in compromising to yield up those things that are of God, as to yield up those things that are of purely human origin—mere prejudice?

Compromising is not the appropriate function of the Church. The very idea of compromise indicates deviation from the truth. Men who are in the divergence terminate? The function of the Church is strictly administrative, possessing no more power of compromise than any other merely executive officer. The Church has not at liberty, has no right, to believe just what she pleases, nor to teach only those things she may elect. Her obligation binds her, as individuals are bound, to believe the revealed truth and nothing more, to teach all the revealed truth; no more, no less.

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Gather men into the Church and all is well, was the Catholic idea in the 15th century, and perhaps it is the same even yet. Bring all men to Christ, was the distinguishing feature of Protestantism in the reformation of the 16th century, and is a central idea of the Bible. The spirit of compromise makes, bringing men into the church, and to this end the uniting of the churches, of more importance than the belief of a large amount of that Scripture truth which God declares is, by revealing it to be, necessary to man's best interest. The power of compromise, the craft of expediency, and the energies of earnest have united their forces, and without any specially manifest working of the Spirit of God, are about to bring into one organic union 4,000 ministers and 400,000 members. Less than a generation ago, the bodies composing this great multitude unfurled their banners, and as the feature distinguishing the one from the other, upon the one banner was inscribed the covenant headship of Adam and of Christ,—on the other banner the dogmas of Hopkinsianism—each holding the Westminister Confession, (as modified by the churches in this country) as the symbol of their faith. Now they profess unity and unanimity symbolised by this same confession of faith, the larger and shorter catechisms carefully

ECLESIASTICAL.

United Presbyterian Synod at Pittsburgh —Sermon of the Retiring Moderator.—Election of Moderator for the Present Year.

The Synod of Pittsburgh, in connection with the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, commenced its annual sessions in the Second United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. T. H. Hanna, Pastor, Sixth avenue, last evening. At half past seven o'clock Rev. J. C. Campbell, of Paris, Washington county, Pa., the Moderator for the past year, ascended the pulpit and gave out the one hundredth Psalm, in long metre, which was sung by the large audience with good effect.

After singing, Rev. D. S. Kennedy led in prayer. Mr. Campbell then preached a sermon on "Church Union," which we give in full, as follows:

TEXT—Isaiah, 52:8.—The watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion.

"What advantage then hath the Jew? Or what profit is there of circumcision? Much every way; chiefly because that unto them were committed the oracles of God," is the Apostle's description of the high trust reposed in the Church under the former dispensation.

In the morning of the new economy we have this emphatic language: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of The Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." Under this commission, resting in this promised presence, the Church is to-day engaged in her great work, and moving on to her high destiny. In character, the Apostle describes the Church as the church of the living God, the pillar and the ground of the truth, and in design to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ, to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known, by the Church, the manifold wisdom of God.

To the Church, then, is committed the truth to preserve and publish abroad—"the truth is in Jesus"—the truth emancipated and sanctified.—The truth shall make you free—Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth."

From an early period the church history has been under the necessity of recording much that, beyond doubt, was the result of human frailty and imperfection. Low estimate of the truth—doctrines that clashed with other and the Word of God. Human ambition aspiring to high positions by means of the church. Schisms and divisions that marred the beauty of the Church. Sectarianism, greedy and remorseless, that wasted in useless strife the power, and brought reproach on her good name. That these things are wrong and must cease, is abundantly evident. There is nothing to be wished for more devoutly, than the coming of that light that will chase away the darkness that broods over every heart.

The out-pouring of the spirit that enlightens the minds of men, and leads them into all truth,—that ushers in the happy day of unity and unanimity of the people of God,—that glorious day when all over the world the watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing, for they shall see, eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion.

We propose briefly to inquire:

1st. How church union is to be accomplished. The Lord shall bring again Zion.

2nd. Notice some things connected with true union.

1st. The Lord is revealed in the scriptures as the only platform or basis upon which the Church can be united, so as to meet the divine approval. Any other union is not desirable. Union is a result rather than a means or cause. The result of the removal of those things that hinder, and unscriptural Church and not the cause or means by which these evils are to be remedied.

Men may so much desire union of different sects as a means to some desired end, that they may be ready to insert in the creed spuriously, and keep out of it all, contained in the word of God, and thus, as witness for God, give the same prominence to mere human subordinates that they co to the truths of divine revelation.

On the other hand, and what is far more common, to effect organic union men may be willing virtually to ignore great fundamental truths, or to shade them so deeply in uncertain verbiage that it is almost impossible to tell exactly what are the doctrines believed and taught. Forgetting the solemn command to teach all things whatsoever I have commanded you, some are willing and others are urged with solemn importunity to leave at least parts of the truth unbought by the Church, and he who is not willing to sell the truth for the sake of union is anathematised as the narrow minded bigot,—the enemy of man, of the Church and of God. A small church, like a small body, teaches all things whatsoever that Christ has commanded, is far better than a large Church, built upon the principles of compromise, teaching, as a Church, only such tewthings as all believe—parts of the whole truth—contending earnestly for the truth that the saints now agree in believing, leaving all other truth to be published by the few individuals who here and there may take a loftier position for truth and for God, and thus, in no small degree, compelled to cast reproach upon the church in whose name they have gone forth; for it is a shame to any church when the testimony of an individual is clearer and fuller than the testimony of the Church. So far as God is concerned, only may shut up in darkness the truth, but may become the inlet for error into the Church. Who will dare assert that men are not as likely in compromising to yield up those things that are of purely human origin—mere prejudice?

Compromising is not the appropriate function of the Church. The very idea of compromise indicates deviation from the truth. Men who are in the divergence terminate? The function of the Church is strictly administrative, possessing no more power of compromise than any other merely executive officer. The Church has not at liberty, has no right, to believe just what she pleases, nor to teach only those things she may elect. Her obligation binds her, as individuals are bound, to believe the revealed truth and nothing more, to teach all the revealed truth; no more, no less.

Tried by the test of practical experience, the plan of compromising, as a plan of uniting different denominations of Christians, proves quite as objectionable as to principle on looking at it merely in the light of theory.

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—Dr. Labaugh, a resident of Venango City, Pa., on Tuesday morning was found dead at the side of the approach to the river bridge, on the Oil City side. It is supposed he fell off the walk, which is some six feet above the ground, and striking his head against a stone was instantly killed.

NASHVILLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

United States Senator—A Vote—A. J Cannot be Elected.

NASHVILLE, October 19.—A vote for United States Senator was taken in the Legisature to-day, resulting as follows: Senate—Johnson, 11; Ethridge, 8; Priton, 3; Ewing, 1. House—Johnson, 32; Ethridge, 21; Fletcher, 12; Friton, 3; A. S. Brown, 7; Emery, 4; Milton Brown, 2; Nelson, 1. Total for Johnson, 43; Ethridge, 29. It is believed that Johnson cannot poll more than 47 votes, and that he will be eventually defeated.

The Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. and Grand Lodge of Tennessee, are in session in this city.

In the Senate a resolution looking to the carrying out of the educational provisions in the Constitution was tabled, on the ground that such resolution was not within the province of the Senate as now organized. Both Houses then went into an election for United States Senator, and elected Lieutenant Governor Lewis tar the long term, and Judge John W. Johnston for the short term.

The Wells Republican candidates, Alexander Sharpe and L. H. Chandler, received the votes of their friend. The election was made by a strict party vote with the exception of three Wells members who voted for Lewis and Johnson.

—The inauguration of Charles William Elliott as President of Harvard University, took place yesterday in the First Church, Cambridge, in the presence of Governor Claflin, the officers and alumni of the College, invited guests, and a great crowd of interested spectators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA IN THE KNOWN WORLD—DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch, forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell it.

They are needed for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a pecul

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1869.

LARGE reinforcements of regular troops are arriving in Cuba.

THE new Virginia Senators, if elected as nominated, will faithfully represent the majority of her people.

SINCE our own Democracy are so bitter against the Pride of the Valley now, it becomes interesting to enquire what use was was made of the $8,000 which the "Pride" disbursed for the expenses of the campaign here?

WHATEVER may be the real purposes of Gov. SENTER, his late message will bear a critical examination as a soundly Republican document. His whilom supporters, among the Conservatives and ex-rebels, begin to feel uncomfortably about it.

IN VIEW of the remarkable statement, in our yesterday's dispatches that a Justice of our Supreme Court indulged himself in the astonishing impropriety of granting an appeal process many hours prior to the rendition, in the Court below, of the judgment to be thus taken up for reconsideration, we are led to enquire whether Mr. Justice Sharswood entertains a similar view of his own "election" two years ago, by the successful fraud which gave him an apparent majority over his competitor, and of the popular judgment now rendered in favor of the latter. Did a political *certiorari* lie in '67, upon the popular record of '69? Let us consult the precedents.

THE movement to transfer the National Capital to St. Louis, which causes the assemblage in that city of a numerously attended Convention to-day, should be regarded with profound gratitude by the friends of those distinguished gentlemen who conducted the late Commercial Convention at Louisville. If the later absurdity shall have its natural influence, in leading an intelligent public to forget the record made at Louisville, it willonly remain to us all to indulge the fervent hope that the regular succession of these curiously amusing propositions, each sustained by a Convention of delegates from no one knows how many States and Territories, may as regularly and completely have the same result. Yet it would be unspeakably discouraging to reflect that this sort of thing should come so near an infinite duration as to continue until St. Louis becomes the Federal metropolis.

AFTER the adjournment of the Harrisburg Democratic Convention, it was our painful duty to suggest that a distinguished western candidate for gubernatorial honors had been betrayed and sold out by a portion of the delegates from this quarter of the State. At the moment, our view was not acceptable to our friends in the opposition here, but we have now the melancholy pleasure to see that its accuracy is established by the testimony of a competent and credible witness. The Pittsburgh *Post*, however, insists that there are "but few" of these false-friends who thus "betrayed their oft repeated pledges and well-known wishes of their constituents." True, they were few, but enough to do the business. A wound need not be as deep as a well or as wide as a church door to accomplish its murderous design. We have now, probably, "heard enough of eastern candidates"—until the next time.

A PARAGRAPH in yesterday's news from New York announced that Father HYACINTHE, the eminent and of late especially noted French divine, who has just arrived upon our shores, was about to receive an invitation from certain religious societies of American Protestants, to "explain his views of Catholicism before their congregations." It was apparent that the sectarian status of the reverend Father was wholly misunderstood by the entirely too hopeful Protestants of New York. It was clear that they indulged the hope of a proselyte rather than the Catholic liberality of sentiment which only proposes to hon or the brilliant example of ecclesiastical frankness and of independence of sectarian views. Later advices confirm this opinion. Father Hyacinthe considers himself never more a Catholic in the strictest sectarian sense, than when he so boldly and eloquently challenged the admiration of the world, by his denial of the ecclesiastical supremacy over opinions upon the collateral relations of a common Christian faith in the church universal.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CALL.

Signed by a large number of respectable ladies and gentlemen, a call has been issued for the holding of an American Woman's Suffrage Convention at Cleveland, Nov. 24th and 25th. The call reads as follows:

The undersigned, being convinced of the necessity of an AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, which shall embody the deliberate action of the State organizations, and shall carry with it their united weight, do hereby respectfully invite such organizations to be represented in a Delegate Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, November 24th and 25th, A. D. 1869.

The proposed basis of this Convention is as follows:

The States appointed by existing State organizations shall be admitted, provided their number does not exceed, in each case, that of the Congressional delegation of the State. Should it fall short of that number, additional delegates may be added from local organizations, or from no organization whatever, provided the applicants be actual residents of the States they claim to represent. But no votes shall be counted in the Convention except of those actually admitted as delegates.

THE SPANISH FUTURE.

Republicanism in Spain, lately in arms for its political faith, accepts the situation as it is interpreted by General PRIM and his bayonets. Their movement is crushed, so speedily and decisively, and with the sacrifice of so little of the popular sympathies, that we are forced to speak of it as simply an unimportant sedition, rather than as a serious revolt or a menacing outbreak of revolution. The Republican idea is the tenderest of exotic importations to the Iberian peninsula, certain to survive only with the tenderest nursing and an absolutely universal popular favor. For the present, perhaps for generations to come, its history is written. Lamenting its end, it would be more curious than profitable to ask, if it were so soon done for, what was it ever begun for.

Reading the debates in the Cortes, and especially in admiring the eloquence and statesmanship of Deputies like CASTELLAR, we must not doubt that the purest and profoundest conceptions of Republican ideas have come to be entertained by a limited number among the cultivated and influential upper classes of the Spanish people. But this is not true of the masses. Incapable, by the aid of culture in thought and observation, of comprehending that liberty is not license or that a true democracy is the highest expression of popular self control, the masses of the Iberian population have not yet learned even the first rudiments of the Republican creed. The leaven of liberty should rather work upward than downward. Its beneficent influence cannot be wholly prevented or forever delayed, but progress from a limited source above, through the popular heart, finally permeating a whole nation, and fitly preparing it for Republican institutions, must always be tardy and may, as with Spain now, be fatally slow. The good seed may have been, doubtless has been, sown by the last year's events, but the realized Republic of Spain must abide the general fructification of these germs, and the vigorous maturity of a harvest which no political appliances can accelerate.

Spain has its Warwick in Prim; he will soon crown her new king, and with the universal plaudits which are to attest his unerring judgment of his countrymen, and their undeniable preferences, as yet, for monarchical institutions.

THE DEMOCRATIC POST MORTEM.

The doctors of the sick man disagree. Our principal Democratic journals have each its peculiar explanation of the causes for the last terrible defeat of their party in this State. The Altoona paper which we quoted yesterday, and which is edited with an ability and candor really qualifying it for leadership among the opposition press, ascribes the disaster to the cowardice and corruption of the candidate's ostensible supporters. The Pittsburgh *Post*, in an article which we republish, discovers that its candidate was beaten because he had no elements of strength, and whistles the Pride of the Valley down the wind with the bitterest contempt. But then comes the Harrisburgh *Patriot*, which vows that the Democracy owe their defeat to "Republican frauds," and adds:

"A manipulated Philadelphia vote shall not override the majority of the voters of the State, even if a *second Buckshot war must summon to Harrisburg on inauguration day our sturdy yeomanry by the ten thousand.*"

It is evident that the facts in this matter, as well as the brains of the party, are with the journals first quoted, rather than with the bloodthirsty gentleman at the Capital. How much more sensibly our own neighbor talks, in the following article from yesterday's *Post*:

It must be clear to those who honestly advocated the claims of Mr. Packer, on geographical, financial, honor or any other grounds, that they were egregiously mistaken. They have demonstrated their ignorance of the situation and of what constituted elements of strength in a candidate. For the railroad contractors, who have made much and expect more money from the thrift and enterprise of our defeated candidate, who were on hand at the nominating convention, we have nothing but contempt. They purposely misrepresented the great strength of the "Pride of the Valley" and misled delegates by positive assurance that the famous Tenth Legion would do their vote, and if we are to believe report, purchasing a few of the venal scoundrels who made it a business to get elected delegates, and are readily recognized in conventions by their great anxiety to vote for the best man. We are glad to know that but few of those who betrayed their oft repeated pledges and well known wishes of their constituents, came from the West. It was mainly Philadelphia influence which forced Mr. Packer upon the convention, in the hope that his means would be at the disposal of such politicians in that city as live by plunder, and who have not the slightest appreciation of principle or regard for the Democratic party. General Cass was fairly entitled to the nomination and would have been carried by twenty thousand majority, which the vote in Western Pennsylvania fully illustrates. At least we have heard enough of Eastern candidates and the "Pride of the Valley."

PARTIZAN PHILANTHROPY.

The New York *Tribune* is moved to insist, in behalf of the coal-miners of Pennsylvania, that the next session of our Legislature shall enact the needful provisions for the protection of life in that department of under-ground labor. The *Tribune* may dismiss its anxieties on that point. Our Republican Senators and Representatives already stand pledged, as well by their legislative record of last winter as by the events of the summer and of the recent canvass, to perfect, during the coming winter, such measures as will adequately meet the just expectations, in that direction, which are not confined alone to that class of our population, but are equally entertained by the entire people of the Commonwealth. In view of this universal acquiesence in the need for this legislation, and of this unanimous demand of the people of Pennsylvania for its immediate enactment, the peculiar championship of these claims, which is volunteered by the New York journal, looks at least like a transparent popularity-hunting dodge. The Schuylkill bill of last winter, or a still better law if it can be devised, will become the general law of Pennsylvania, even if the New York *Tribune* had never been heard of. We value always the sympathy of that journal in our local affairs, but we have had but small occasion to be duly grateful for its judicious advice.

A simple impertinence, such as that exhibited by the *Tribune*, calls for no particular comment by us. But it proceeds to wholly gratuitous insults. We quote:

But, knowing what Pennsylvania legislation has been, we volunteer the warning that *it won't do* for the legislators soon to assemble at Harrisburg to earn the money of the great Mining and Transportation Companies as their predecessors have done.

The urgency of the case renders plain speaking imperative. The miners must have justice; and they will not pay a cent for it. They must be treated as well as if they had millions, and were ready to pour them out like water. In short, the usages and traditions of Pennsylvania legislation must, at least for this occasion, be wholly overborne. And, on behalf of the Republicans of the Union, who cannot afford and will not consent to see the keystone of our arch knocked out, we suggest to General GARFIELD that we look to him to see that this is done. He knows by experience what LAW is; he has the reputation of being its friend and champion. It will be a grave misfortune to him, and to all of us, if money, corruptly disbursed, should shield the righteous demands of the coal-miners in the Pennsylvania legislation of 1870.

So far as this may concern Senator CAMERON, is not our affair. But the *Tribune's* imputations upon the integrity of our past legislation, and its intimation that corrupt appliances are to be successfully used to defeat the humane and indispensable enactments which the situation requires, are not more scandalous than utterly without foundation. It would be quite as proper, and probably far more just, were we to reply that the hectoring abuse of the New York *Tribune* is merely a card adroitly played, in the interest of "the great companies" to irritate our legislators and so to delay, if possible, the movement which would protect the lives of thousands of our people, at the expense of these corporations. We improve the occasion to add that the Pennsylvania Legislature will do its whole duty in the premises, not from the merely partizan motives which palpably guide this New York exposition of a high public duty, but because that duty is required in the interests of humanity, and for the just protection which a well-governed commonwealth ever owes to its citizens.

ONE of the favorite notions which arose with the new ideas which the discovery by Columbus let loose upon the world, was that of a North west passage from Europe to India and the East. This idea grew and gained upon the minds of the people, until voyages began to be made in search of it. It was not very long until it seemed to have been thoroughly proven that, if the North-west passage existed at all, it was impracticable and terrible in its icy solidity. But men went still, drawn by the cold fascinations of the "ice queen," until Franklin made his way through without returning to tell the tale, and McClintock and Kane, Hays and Hall, all made wonderful discoveries of ice-bound useless lands. Considering the utterly useless results of these voyages, and the deplorable loss of human life resulting from them, we had hoped they had come to an end; but now Professor Maury appears, in an article in *Putnam's Magazine*, asserting that the Atlantic and Pacific Gulf-streams must create a thermometric gate-way at the North Pole, through which vessels can pass, and talks about his new theory of an old idea in a way that is like enough to induce other brave yet foolish efforts to prove or refute it.

THE latest idea in Pacific railroads is the so-called International Line, a bill to charter which was offered during the last session of Congress, by General Logan, and is now pending. This bill proposes that the Government shall guarantee the payment of the interest of the bonds, in return for which the road shall transport government supplies and mails. Leaving Cairo, it is proposed that the new line shall run southwest, through Little Rock, Austin and Monterey, striking the Pacific somewhere on the Mexican coast, a distance in an air line of 1300 miles. That the road would aid largely in civilizing and Americanizing Mexico, there is but little doubt, or that it furnishes a more direct communication between the Atlantic shores and the western coast of South America and Australia, than any other route proposed.

IN Henry Crabb Robinson's diary, we find that Schlegel, the great German author, whose translation of Shakespear is still the best in the German language, admired the poetry of Spencer more than that of any of the English poets who followed him. It is a little singular to find this taste for natural poetry existing in Germany, at a time when England was committed entirely into the hands of the stilted and artificial writers who were then considered so admirable. Now we believe that our taste is purer and better, and we incline to look down upon our uncultivated ancestors. What will the people of a hundred years hence think of the poets and poetry of the present day? What discovery will be made, by the Crabb-Robinson of the twentieth century, among the German octogenarian poets who are youths now? It would be interesting to know.

THE Chief Engineer of the London Fire Department, after traveling through America professionally, reports that he finds the fire organizations in all our cities in a state of backwarkness which greatly surprised him in a country so renowned for its general progress. The report is written in a style impressing the reader with the idea that the writer believed what he said to be true. Now, as our own fire department seems to be in a transition state, would it not be well for our authorities to commission some of our many intelligent, practical and public spirited citizens, about to travel abroad, to examine the systems of some of the leading cities of Europe, with the view of rendering our department, when reorganized, as efficient as it should be and as our citizens have a right to expect?

THE woods have begun to put on the gay attire with which they deck themselves before they die. The most brilliant of coloring now dyes the leaves of the forest-trees, just as the most brilliant chromatic changes beautify certain fish in their last agony. The trees are not dying, but their shrouds of snow are almost ready for them. Our American woods are so much more brilliantly variegated than those of other countries, because of the much greater variety of our trees. In oaks, for instance, there are, we believe, in a common American grove fifteen varieties, while in Europe there are but three, and the other species are in about the same proportion.

EDGAR POE lived at just the right time. If he had waited until to-day to write his wonderful tales of horror, these would in all human probability have fallen dead upon the world. The public mind is satiated with a constant recurrence of so much greater horrors, daily occurring throughout the world, and described by the newspaper writers. Deeds, which would have horrified even an Inquisition, fill our daily journals now. The Twitchell horror, the Paulin horror, and a score of others, have made this year eminent. If 1869 can show such a shocking page, what may we not expect from its successors?

COAL, having become one of the natural necessities of life, seems to be found just where comfortable existence or needed manufactures require it. A recent discovery made along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, near Denver, shows that the available coal beds of the Rocky Mountains extend for many miles eastward into the plains, where wood is hardly to be had. One of the great problems operating against the settlement of that country, and the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is thus solved satisfactorily, both for the present and future settlers and for the company.

The Empire's Downfall.

Sensation has been caused in Paris by an article, which has appeared in the *Lib erale*, by M. Emile Girardin, in which having enumerated the failures and blunders of the Empire, he proceeds to predict its fall. "The Second Empire," he writes, "is toward its end; its fall is inevitable. The fall of the Empire of 1852 is the revenge of the Revolution of 1848, this expiation of the *coup d' etat* of 1851 and fall of the Empire of 1852?" Yes, in 1852, and again in 1860, by causing France to forget the loss of her liberties, in giving a great impulse to her prosperity and the wise irrigation of all the abundant sources of wealth which lay dormant, and finally by a great financial and fiscal reform, which then formed the solution of the peace problems in the European programme, and of the Government's task of promoting the general happiness of the people. Yes, even again in June 1869, after the general elections, (although it was very late), by redeeming the faults committed—by a plebiscite rendering in full to France not only all the liberties of which she had been deprived in '51, but also those which were omitted in '48 in the precipitation of the popular triumph. In place of a plebiscite which would have penetrated all the spirit, even the most universal suffrage, of what has the Imperial Government, not daring to recede, nor advance resolutely, accomplished? It has given the preference to a *Senatus Consulte*, which leaves the immense mass of the electors indifferent or defiant. In place of an amnesty without conditions, restrictions or exceptions which would have been a great act, it has divested the amnesty of August 14 of all its prestige by the statement which appeared two days after in the *Journal Officiel*, a most inconsiderate statement, which declared that the amnesty, as M. Ledru Rollin, one of the three most powerful personifications of the Provisional Government, whom the outlawed of 1815 and 1830 himself had hastened to acknowledge with enthusiasm, and to salute with transports of joy. Is it still possible to avoid this revenge of the Revolution of 1848, expiation of the *coup d' etat* of '51, and fall of the Empire of '52? It is this, without fear or illusion, we ask of a man accustomed to look revolution in the face without fear, but also of a man who never deceives himself, and knows that revolution, cruel mother as she is, has never given birth to liberty but to destroy it. Here is our response: If he fails to estimate correctly all the difficulties of the situation, if danger neither enlightens, inspires, nor hastens him, if he loses the last hour which remain to him, the empire is lost!

A YOUNG Philadelphian, who has been in Paris dining with Rosa Bonheur, thus gossips about her: "She has the Frenchman's way of placing her index finger along the full length of her nose, which I never before saw a woman do, and she parts her hair on one side, like a man, letting it fall on her forehead. It is entirely gray, except where it is snow white. Indeed, the lady looks older than her mother. She talks energetically, clearly and rather didactically, but is extremely pleasant. Harry showed her a pistol and she said: 'Oh, yes, I know, I carry one just like it,' and she pulled it out of her pocket to show it to us. As it was loaded, it frightened the family considerably to see her maneuver it in her off hand way. After dinner she smoked her cigar like the other gentlemen of the party."

LAST week, in the town of Pierce, Wis., a citizen digging a well discovered a deposit of ashes seventeen feet below the surface of the earth, and a few inches below that a strata or layer of vegetable matter. Among the latter were quantities of moss and cedar tops. The cedar was black and yielding to the touch, but the grain of the wood was as clearly defined as if it had just been cut down. The soil above this layer was of pure clay; below it was sand and gravel. A similar discovery was made in Chicago recently.

GENERAL NEWS.

FOUR inches of snow fell at Cheyenne on the 8th.

SPURIOUS $50 seven-thirty Treasury notes are afloat.

NEW ORLEANS papers have published obituaries of Admiral Farragut.

THE New York *Tribune* contemplates the erection of a new publication office.

THE Chicago Rogues' Gallery contains pictures of 864 of the people of that town.

ILLINOIS men carried off most of the premiums on cattle at the Iowa State Fair.

THE Temperance candidate for Governor of Ohio received two votes in Hamilton county.

THE troubles which were to have been caused by the moon on October 7, have been postponed until November 5.

IT is said Hon. Wm. Windham, now member of Congress, will be elected United States Senator from Minnesota.

THE pork packers of the country are making a concerted effort to secure the repeal of the revenue tax on their business.

THE indictments pending against parties on the charge of treason, in Arkansas, have either been quashed or dismissed.

FIFTY distilleries throughout the country, that were idle during the summer have gone into operation since the first instant.

AT Hardentown, Indiana, Job Miller recently shot at an intoxicated brother-in-law, and killed his own wife, who had attempted to act as mediator.

A fatal disease is devasting the poultry yards in Sumter county, Ga. Peafowls tumble from the trees dead, and guinea fowls and chickens are dying by the hundred.

A NEW Radical evening paper, the *St. Louis Tribune*, will appear next week in St. Louis. It will be published by a company, with S. Somerby as business manager.

A PERSON named Bushrod Washington, watchman on the U. S. gunboat Kansas, at Washington City navy yard, claims to be the nearest direct heir of Gen. Washington.

AMONG the features in fashionable life, the coming season, will be bride's breakfast parties—entertainments given two days in advance of the wedding, to display the bridal gifts.

A WELL-KNOWN member of the G. A. R., George Cammack, has mysteriously disappeared from Washington City, and the fear is expressed that some foul deed has been committed.

PRESIDENT GRANT has been invited to visit the Southern States during November, and will do so if his public duties permit, but he fears his presence will be required in Washington.

ATTENTION has been called anew to the Rock Island (Ill.) coal beds. This coal, though inferior to the Pennsylvania production for steam purposes, is said to be answer for metallurgic purposes.

A RUNNING spring of salt water, nearly as strong as that obtained at a depth of eight hundred feet, has been discovered at Zilwaukee, Michigan. That State seems famous for remarkable springs.

AT Montana, Iowa, a few days ago Judge Chase stopped his Court and halted a lawyer in the middle of his argument, to marry a couple who swept up before him and couldn't wait until the Court adjourned.

ALCOHOL is not added to California champagne. With every three thousand bottles, eighty-two pounds of sugar are used. One bottle in ten bursts. The workmen wear iron masks to protect their faces.

WORKMEN exhuming bodies in the old graveyard at Dayton, Ohio, a day or two ago took up the body of an unknown man, in a good state of preservation, which was turned completely over and found lying on the face.

EIGHT HUNDRED crows are now employed on the site for the new post-office in New York. The area wall, the base of which is twenty five feet below the curb of the side walk, has reached the length of four hundred feet.

AT Evansville, Ind., Peter Brack, 67 years old, a native of Switzerland, in a fit of despondency went to the Cemetery, threw himself on his wife's grave and there remained during one night, dying as he lay from the exposure.

A JURY in Huntingdon county, Indiana, has awarded $15,000 damages against the Wabash Railroad Company, for the killing of a Mr. Suckman, at Fort Wayne, in 1861. The case attracted much attention, and the venue had been changed,

By the last number of the *Hearth and Home*, we notice a reduction in the price of subscription for that paper to four dollars per year. Five copies to one address two dollars and forty cents each, making the cheapest publication of its kind which comes to us.

THE farmers in Kalamazoo county, Mich., are gloomy about the price of wheat. It is said they have formed a club and resolved to buy no more groceries or goods of merchants until the price of wheat goes up or the price of goods comes down in proportion to that of wheat.

MILTON TAYLOR, formerly a resident of Maysville, Ky., and who died recently in Cincinnati, left a will in which he bequeaths $1,000 per year to all the legitimate children and their mothers of Mason county, Ky., the funds to be placed in the hands of the county judges for distribution.

No less than five oaths are put to the Governor of Virginia—an oath of fidelity to the State Constitution, another to the United States Constitution, another against duelling, another that he was not concerned in the rebellion, and a fifth that he will properly perform the duties of his office.

DURING the high water at Palmer, Mass., on Monday, a striking instance of the instinct of self preservation was manifested in the attempt of a meadow mole to save his life by perching upon the back of a large frog, who had taken refuge upon the top of a nearly submerged fence post.

A RASCAL stayed over night, a short time since, with Mr. Henry Menke, a farmer of Warrick county, Ind., and in the morning, when told that no charge was made, insisted upon giving the children a dollar. For this purpose he got a twenty dollar bill changed, which turned out, afterwards, to be counterfeit. An old dodge.

THE Cincinnati Literary Club has a brilliant war record. At the commencement of the rebellion nearly all its members enlisted in the army, and before the war closed two were Major Generals, four Brigadiers, seven Colonels, ten Majors, sixteen Captains, five First and two Second Lieutenant—in all fifty commissioned officers.

IT used to be said that when parties went to the agent of the land proprietors of Bennington county, Vermont, at an early day, the first question he asked them was: "What Church do you belong to?" If they were Congregationalists, he sold them land in Bennington; if Baptists, in Shaftesbury; if Episcopalians, in Arlington; and if they had no religion, in Pownal.

A PECULIARITY of the fall dress of Philadelphia Republicans is thus accounted for in a notice in one of the papers: "All persons who lost hats on Packer are requested to step up and settle. Many good Republicans have been wearing straw hats out of season, expecting to be furnished with good beavers by their Democratic friends. This hint should be sufficient."

Two Welshmen, brothers, named Williams, recently explored Love's Cave five miles from Knoxville, Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. After wandering about for some time, they "found they were lost," but kept on moving until their torches went out, and finally they emerged into the outer world, after six hours' journey, at a place six miles from the entrance.

THE *Standard of the Cross* (Episcopal) of a recent date says: There is reason to believe that the perversion of the Rev. Jas. Kent Stone, D. D., late President of Kenyon and Hobart Colleges, to the faith of the Romish Church, as first published in this paper two or three weeks since, *is* an accomplished fact, notwithstanding his positive denial of the same, through the Rev. Mr. Tate, in our columns lately.

THE last English ordnance survey of the great pyramid of Egypt has dispelled the extravagant nonsense which has been written about the divine origin of weights and measures. The average length of the four sides of the pyramid's great base was 9,120 inches, which is exactly equal to 500 Egyptian cubits. This round number Cheops hit upon without knowing or caring about the earth's dimensions.

ONE of the latest novelties in the musical world is performing upon the piano with the feet instead of the hands. It is the invention of a Cincinnatian, and consists of what is called a "harmony attachment," which, being attached to a piano, enables the performer, by using his feet, to play the accompaniment to any piece of music, and use either a flute or a violin or other instrument at the same time.

COAL DUST.—In Great Britain the quantity of coal dust remaining unemployed is calculated at 20,000,000 tons. Various methods have been attempted to convert it into useful fuel by compressing it into cakes, but the operation is not sufficiently remunerative. In Belgium they mix coal dust with eight per cent. of tar, and they press it into cakes, which they found to make excellent fuel for steam engines.

ALTHOUGH the cotton crop is not so extensive from the Carolinas to Alabama this year as last, there is a material increase in the yield from Mississippi to Texas, so there will be no deficiency, as judged by the estimate of 1868. The drought was severe in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, which affected the vigor of the plant. It is thought that the total yield of cotton this year will not fall short of two and three-quarter million bales.

AT Wooster, Ohio, a few days ago, a cow attempted to cross the railroad bridge, but, after getting half way over, fell with her legs between the cross-pieces, and could not extricate herself. A woman passing by happened to see her and reported the fact to men, who, procuring lanterns, signaled an approaching freight train, when the cow was removed apparently uninjured. The train would doubtless have been thrown from the bridge but for the timely discovery.

AN occasional correspondent, meeting a party of settlers the other day in Texas, inquired from the conductor what the men in the first wagon were intended for. "To clear the forests." "Well," said he, "and what are those in the second for?" "To build the huts," was the reply. "And that old white-headed man in the third wagon—what is he for?" was the next question asked, to which the reply was given—"O, that's my father, we shall open our new cemetery with him!"

THE crop of Malaga raisins last year was the greatest ever realized, amounting in the aggregate to 1,950,000 boxes. The yield the present season did not promise so well at last accounts and it was thought that it would be one-third less than that of 1868. All the old crop had been shipped from Spain, except about 20,000 boxes, which would soon find a market. This fine fruit is shipped to all parts of the world, and generally obtains a ready market wherever introduced.

IN digging a cellar in Cleveland, the other day, a skeleton was exhumed, in the skull of which were found two cents, evidently used to cover the eyes of the corpse at the time of burial. One of these cents bears date 1847, and herein arose a case of mystery, as the ground in question was an old graveyard, but has not been used for that purpose since 1826, and was built upon and occupied in 1835 or 1836—eleven years before the date of that cent. There was the appearance of a bullet in the skeleton skull.

EDWARD GEOFFREY STANLEY, fourteenth Earl of Derby, reported as about to close his earthly career, was born in 1799, entered the House of Commons in 1821, and immediately took a prominent position, which, in that body, in the House of Lords, and in the ministry, he has since sustained in English politics. Lord Derby has also acquired honorable reputation in literature, by his translation of the Iliad. With the exception of the Earl of Shrewsbury, he bears the most ancient title of the Peers of England. It is but two years later than that of Norfolk, the premier Duke, but there are several Barons whose titles are of earlier creation. The Earl of Derby may be regarded as, in everything but rank, the head of the order to which he belongs. Few men have exercised a greater influence and power upon the legislation and upon the constitution of England.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article. Diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore-runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, succoring nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system. Its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles: it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggregated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief in those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

The attention of patients, as well as medical men is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

MHE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM.

Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at the period of the year, when Autumn first appears, considerably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently instances of fever, ayatarrh, bronchitis, and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilerants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the blood. Pale Ale, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from all malaria an flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this unrivaled preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of the highest class of members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the people of the United States for twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any medicine ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in sharpsburg forthwith.

ANDREW REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct13y71

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY Have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the capital Stock, payable Monday, 18th inst.

A. P. McGREW, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1869. (c14)y79

DR. ANDREW EARNST,

GERMAN PHYSICIAN,

Cures all manner of disease that the system is subject to. Office No. 641 Penn street.

Office hours from 7 till 12 A. M. and from 4 till 6 P. M. oct9:p96

FOR SALE.

1,000 FIRST CLASS BARRELS,

Suitable to be used for Vinegar, Wine, Cider or Carbon Oil. Apply at 59 and 60 Water street.

oct18:p91-t HOSTETTER & SMITH.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until

Monday, November 1st, at 12 O'clock M.,

For the carpenter work and for the brick and stone work of the

Central High School Building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Barr & Moss'y, No. 2 Sixth street, where all necessary information will be given.

Proposals to be left at the office of the Central Board of Education, 81 Fourth avenue.

By order of the Building Committee.

JOHN A. SERGEANT,

oct9 Secretary of C. B. of Education

FLOUR—100 bbls. Ferguson Smith's Choice Family Flour, by store Wheat, warranted equal to any St. Louis brands, now landing from railroad, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DESIRABLE GOODS

TO-DAY

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Ladies' and Childrens'

HATS, BONNETS.

RIBBONS & FLOWERS.

WIDE SASH RIBBONS,

Silk Scarfs and Ties.

Handkerchiefs and Collars, Stockings and Gloves, Ladies', Children's and Men's Underwear. Felt Gored Skirts, Balmoral Skirts,

Bargains in

Hoop Skirts and Corsets,

25c. Shirting Flannel,
25c. Fine Alpaca,
6¼c. Linen Towelling,
12½c. Wide Towelling,
25c. Feather Ticking,
$3 a Pair---Grey Blankets.

NEW GOODS

JUST PURCHASED,

WHOLESALE

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

DAILY ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS.

Fine Silk Bows, Wide Sash Ribbons, Ladies' Silk Scarfs. Roman Plaid Ribbons.

EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.

Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Childrens' Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.

REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.

Black Silk Fringes,

Full Line of Colors.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,

A Complete Line.

CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear

BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES,

All styles of the new

Boulevard Skirts,

Gents' White Shirts, Paper Collars, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 Market Street.

oct18

FALL TRADE.

New Goods!

New Goods!

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

No. 27 Fifth Avenue,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS AND JETTED POINTS, SASH AND BOW RIBBONS, THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN VELVET RIBBONS, STYLES EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES IN LACE GOODS.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

A complete assortment for Fall.

MERINO AND WOOL

Shirts and Drawers,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

ZEPHYRS, BALMORAL AND FANCY YARN, KNIT SHAWLS, CLOAKS, HOODS, SQUTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at low prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

NO. 27

FIFTH AVENUE.

oct4

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

EXTRA QUALITIES

ARAB SHAWLS,

IN STRIPED AND SCOTCH PLAID, ALL SHADES.

Reversed Satin Pleating,

The Latest Novelty in Dress Trimming.

Quilled Satin Trimming,
Gimps, Fringes,
Plain and Plaid Hercule Braids,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Buttons,
Scotch Plaid Glass Buttons,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Laina and Silk Cordies.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

In all sizes and qualities.

Child'n Merino Dresses,
Ladies' Merino Skirts,
Boulevarde Felt Skirts.

HOSIERY.

An Unsurpassed Assortment Merino and Wool Ribbed, Flocced Cuff,
Plain Hose,
Tartan,
Parisian Striped,
VICTORIA AND STUART CASHMERE HOSE, in all shades.
Gents' Half Hose in Wool, Merino and Super Stout Cotton.

AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

oc30

FRESH CANNED GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving in store a large stock of hermetically sealed goods of choice quality, esp cially selected for a first class family trade, and would call attention to the

"COOKE'S FAVORITE TOMATO,"

The best in the market; also

Winslow's and Yarmouth Green Corn,

Harding's Fresh Asparagus,

Pine Apple and Strawberries,

Yerke's Golden Peaches,

Put up with the greatest care for our own trade and warranted to give satisfaction in the trial. Families and Dealers supplied by the case at wholesale prices by

JOHN A RENSHAW,

Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

oct12:p70

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

The only organ containing Carpenter's wonderful and lately improved

Human Voice Stop--Vox Humana.

The Smoothest Toned Organ.
The Most Various Toned organ.
The Most Durable Organ.
The Best Organ for Singing.
The Best Organ for Instrumental Music.
The Cheapest Organ for the Quality,

Is the

BURDETT ORGAN.

A splendid stock personally selected at the Factory just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices. H. KLEBER & BRO.,

122 Wood street,

oc9 Sole Agents for the Burdett Organ.

E. SWINT.....J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS

No. 64 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descrip ns, done oct7:y38

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOOD

AND

POPULAR BARGA

TO-DAY,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal S

ALLEGHENY CITY.

LARGE ASSORTM

OF

ARAB STRIPED SHA

AND

NEW WOOLEN GO

DRES

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. R. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd,
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel6:nd3

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker
Cor. Wood and Fifth Streets.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors o B. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 19, 1869.

The buoyant feeling which prevailed yesterday at the gold and stock exchange, was followed to-day by an unusual dullness. Gold settled down to 130 and was quiet at that. The natural tendency is for lower quotations. The first of November payments of coupons will put about 30 millions on the market, as but few have availed themselves of the opportunity to anticipate their coupons while gold ruled from 137 to 140, and now are awaiting a favorable upward turn. Their main argument is that the cliques have settled on 135 as the rate at which they would pay over their differences, and that sooner or later a point above that would be reached by the manipulation of operators. The country at large demands nothing more than a steady premium, no matter at what the rate may be, so a general but slow appreciation to a specie standard is finally reached.

Government bonds are stronger, without any speculative feeling. The bonds on the market are in hands that are able to hold them against any decline not based on natural causes. On the other hand those who wish to invest money do not care of buying just now, but prefer to await the moment when large withdrawals of currency from the money centres will force bonds on the market. There is a fair demand for low priced securities of local institutions, especially for small sums.

Stocks are dull and generally lower, except New York Central, which advanced to 189, the highest point reached since the day of the panic. Northwest is dull and lower. Fort Wayne steady, tending, however, towards a lower quotation. Erie has advanced about 1¼ per cent. Ohio and Mississippi are lower and declined ½ per cent. Express share, steady by a shade off. State bonds less firm. Some of these bonds offer a very desirable security for long investments. The prosperity of the southern and southwestern States will improve State credit with every year, and whosoever is not absolutely dependent on the interest as a means of support will find that most of these bonds bought at from 55 to 60 per cent. must yield largely. Money is gradually getting more stringent, and banks are discounting but sparingly, especially now when the examiner is in town. Business is gradually improving.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 130; Silver, 125; Eighty-one's, 118¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 120; do 1864, 119¾; do 1865, 118; do 1865, Consols, 118; do 1867, 118; do 1868, 118; Ten Forties, 108¾; New York Central, 187; Erie, 103½; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 84½; Ohio & Mississippi, 126½; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; Chicago & North Western, 71½; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 85¼; Adams Express Company, 67¼; Merchants Union Express, —; Pacific Mail, —; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36½; American Express Company 34½.

EXCHANGES,	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$6,40	$6,50
Paris, per franc	20	27½
Berlin, thaler	96	97½
Frankfort, florins	56½	57½

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 19, 1869.

The governing Committee of the Stock Exchange decided to-day that it was inexpedient to take any action in regard to establishing a gold department at present.

Money easy and steady at 5@7 per cent. on call; loans chiefly at 6 per cent. Sterling a shade firmer at 9½@9¾ for American. Gold unchanged, opening at 130 and closing at 130¼. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent. The Treasury sold one million at 130 6-130 7-10. The exports today were $24,000.

Governments.—Coupons of '81, 19¾@20; do '62, 20@20¼; do '64, 19¼@19½; do '65, 19¼@19¾; do. new, 18¾@; do '67, 18@18¾; do '68, 18@18¼; 10 40's, 108¼@108¾; currency 6s, 107¾@108.

State bonds dull; Missouris, 87; old Tennessees, 61; new do., 55; old Virginias, 50; new do, 52¾; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new do., 49.

The railway speculation has been chiefly in the Vanderbilt stock while with occasional reactions, it has been strongly advancing, and the remainder of the list is supported by these stocks, but does not, to any extent, sympathize with their buoyancy. New York Central stock are as high as 189. Market closed below the best prices of the day, but still strong.

Canton, 51; Cumberland, 27; Western Union 36½; Quicksilver, 12¾; Mariposa, 8; do. preferred, 16½; Pacific Mail, 58¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 34; U. S., 57½; Merchant's Union, 9½; N. Y. Central, 188¾; Harlem, 145¾; Hudson, 173½; Reading, 96¼; Erie, 30¼; do. pref'd, 55; Michigan Central, 123¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 134½; Pittsburgh, 98½; Northwestern, 71¼; do. preferred, 83½; C. C. & C., 76; R. I., 107¾; St. Paul, 67¾; do. preferred, 81; Wabash, 65¾; do. preferred, 75½; Fort Wayne, 84¾; Terre Haute, 31½; do. preferred, 59; Chicago and Alton, 144; do. preferred, 142¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 26¾; Burlington & Quiney, 131.

Mining Shares dull.

Sub-Treasury balance $91,892,477.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 19, 1869.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday: A new tariff of rates for Western bound freights has been established by the representatives of the different railroads. The war has been a protracted one, and, although shippers have been benefited, the railroads have lost money. The present schedule is a material advance on the low rates which have prevailed during the summer, but are a reasonable compensation for the service rendered. From New York to Cincinnati the rates now are for first class $1,18, second 95c., third 70c., fourth 62c., and fifth 48. From New York to Chicago the rates of first class is $1,25, and to St. Louis $1,60 per 100 lbs.

Now, there is no doubt but what through freights from the West to the East, have been unusually low during the past summer, under the influence of a lively competion, and that it greatly benefited Western shippers; but, unfortunately, Pittsburgh could not take advantage of the railroad war, and as a consequence, the low through freights greately damaged instead of improving the trade of this city. Shipments have been made from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and many other places in the West to the East, much lower, relatively, than could be made from Pittsburgh, and the result is that the forwarding and commission business here, in consequence of this ruinous discrimination against us, and that too by railroads centering here, has been ruined. There was a time when consignments from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville and many other places, in the South and West, were of very common occurrence, and our merchants had a good Western and Southern trade; but for several years past, owing to this unfair and unjust discrimination, this branch of business has been transferred right through Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

ASHES—Pearls are unchanged—10@ 11¼ for Soda, and 9 for Pearls.

APPLES—Scarce, in good demand and higher, with sales at $2@3,50 per bbl, for fair to choice.

BUTTER—Is easier under the influence of increased arrivals, and prime to choice roll cannot fairly be quoted above 33 to 35. Common is plenty and dull at 20@25.

CRANBERRIES—Firm but unchanged, at $11,50@12 for Eastern.

CHEESE—Is selling in freely and drooping; we now quote at $5,50@6,00 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is steady with regular jobbing sales at 15@18 cts—the outside figure for prime New York Goshen.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55; Tallow 28¼@29 for round lots, and 30@31 in a retail way.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@10 cts. per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts. for bright quarters, and 12@14c for bright halves.

EGGS—Have still further advanced sales having been made to-day at 27@28.

FEATHERS—Dull; quoted at 80@85 cents to the trade, and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLAX—The market continues dull and devoid of anything new or important. As there is no margin for shipment, there is quite a lively competition for the local trade, and, as might be expected, profits are very small—if there is any at all. We continue to quote Western Winter Wheat flours at $6,25@6,75, for good to choice.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue light, but with only a limited demand, prices are barely sustained, $1,25 for prime Red and $1,30 for White. Oats in fair demand and wanted, but scarce, track at 47 and 50 in store—receipts, apparently, falling off. Corn is scarce but the demand is by no means urgent: we continue to quote on wharf at 95 for mixed and $1 for prime Yellow, and $1,05 @1,07 in store. Barley—Malt, Lord mainly from Chicago, and the market is dull though prices are unchanged; we can report sales of Penna. Rye, at $1,02 @1,03, and No. 2 western would hardly bring over $1,00—these, of course, are fresh arrivals; for if it should remain for four months time, he expects to pay three, probably five cents per bushel more. Barley is quiet and unchanged, with but little offering, and this market is almost bare; we continue to quote at $1,2@1,35, as to quality. Some brewers and malsters who have just returned from Canada, report that a large proportion of the crop there, as here, is in rather bad condition.

HAY—Is unchanged—sales from country wagons at $15,00@20,00, choice timothy might bring $2,00 more.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¾@3 cts per pound.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland, white lime at $2,00@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, at $1,45@1,4 8 and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Peach Blows 50 cts. per bushel. Sales out of prime Jersey Sweets at $4,50 per bbl.

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POULTRY—Sales of chickens at 55 to 65 cents per pair, according to size.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is dull and we now quote at $4,00@4,25. Flaxseed is quoted at $2,35@2,40. No movement in Clover Seed.

SALT—Is firmer, with sales of car load lots at $1,85 per bbl.

STRAW—Sold in Allegheny market at $12 per ton.

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Eclipse Machinery	70c
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Total ..... 1,520 bbls.

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Total shipments Refined 5,904

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ST. LOUIS, October 19.—Cattle unchanged at 2½@2¾c. Hogs active at $9 @10 for fat.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1869.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 3,000 bales at 29¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 19,871 bbls; less active and without decided change in price, with sales of 8,000 barrels at $5,80@5,90 for superfine State western, $6@6,50 for extra State, $6@6,60 for extra western, $6,60@7,00 for white wheat extra, $6,10@6,65 for R. H. O., $6,25@6,75 for extra St. Louis, $7@ 8,50 for choice do., and closing dull; including sales of 2,000 bbls low grades of extras for export at $6@6,20. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 200 barrels at $4,75@ 6,25. Corn meal dull. Whisky a shade firmer, with sales of 200 bbls western and $1,20½@1,21½ for western free, closing at the latter price. Wheat: receipts 47,544 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 84,000 bush, at $1,13@1,30½ for No. 3 spring, $1,30 for winter red Illinois; $1,50@1,55 for white Ohio and $1,60@ 1,75 for whiter red and amber western, closing at $1,56@1,60@1,70 for good to choice white Michigan. Rye dull and declining; sales of 500 bush western at $1,10. Barley steady; sales of 1,000 bush State at $1,35 and 6,000 bush Canada on private terms. Barley Malt dull. Corn: receipts 7,600 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 48,000 bush, at 98½@ $1,00 for unsound mixed western, $1,00@1,08 for sound do., $1,01@1,02 for high mixed, nearly yellow; $1,10 for White western. Receipts: Oats 55,800; oats heavy at 2@3c lower; 47,000 bush at 60@64 for new southern and western, closing at 60c for western. Rice quiet: Carolina 9½@9¾c. Coffee: fair request. Sugar quiet; sales of 540 hhds at 11¼@ 12¾c. Molasses dull. Standard Orleans 28½ @29 for round lots, and 30@31 in a retail way.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@10 cts. per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts. for bright quarters, and 12@14c for bright halves.

EGGS—Have still further advanced sales having been made to-day at 27@28.

FEATHERS—Dull; quoted at 80@85 cents to the trade, and the usual advance for small lots in store.

PEANUTS—Fancy Selected Spanish 28½ @29 for round lots, and 30@31 in a retail way.

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Canfield & Kaler; 41 bales hops. John White Jr; 163 bdls shovels, Myers & Armour; 150 bgs barley, 53 do rye, W J Meek; 2 pkgs tobacco, Lindsay & McCullough; 5 bbls oil, W H Craig; 5 do do, E E Sellers; & Co; 1 car barley. Smith & Co. 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Langenheim; 25 bbls highwines, M McCullough & Co; 25 do do, W Millar & Co; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 1 car middlings, S S Floyd & Co; 100 bbls flour. John Greer & Co; 200 hides, Hartley, McKee & Co; 5 cars rye, Dan Wallace; 10 do do, W J Meek; 19 bales wool, S T McCulloch; 2 bbls shoulders, J P Hanna & Co; 20 bbls cranberries, Voigt, Mabood & Co; 22 dog broons, Head & Metzgar; 50 bdls hides, Boyd, Murray & Co; 25 bbls cologne, Hostetter & Smith; 50 hides, G H Wood, 50 do do, G N Hoffstott; 3 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 1 bbl grease, G A Kelly.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD October 19.—2 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 2 do rye, W J Meek; 1 do do, J Cunningham; 5 do do, J W Simpson; 1 do rye, Alex Moore; 3 do do, R T Kennedy; 2 do lumber, W W Rigdon & Co; 2 do iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 4 do lake superior ore, Zug & Co; 3 do gray wrann ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 car lake superior ore, 1 do brick, Brown & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do lumber, R P Burgerman; 2 do iron ore, Reese, Graff & Bull; 4 do lake superior ore, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Chess, Smyth & Co; 6 bales dogs, J White Jr; 10 cases tobacco, W Haslage & Co; 55 cases cheese, 50 bdls apples, H Riddle; 10 rolls leather, M DeLange; 12 sks oats, F G Craighead; 14 sks barley, 12 do rye, W F McCormick; 50 bbls oil, J Spear; 10 bbls apples, John McKinney; 1 roll leather, D Chesnutt & Co; 65 bbls oil, W Wilson & Co; 5 bbls apples, J G Robinson; 50 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 21 tables, H Berger; 76 bbls apples, 4 do sweet potatoes, 13 do eggs, 2 do cider, Voigt, Mabood & Co; 2 do lumber, Hagan, H Rea; 31 sks dried applea, 3 do do peaches, 3 do do onions, Nimick's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the system of the blood, the patient will begin to want food, It will digest well and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

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Full directions with the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by druggists.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum; 3 mos., $2.

Snow.—There was a slight fall of snow yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock, which was the first of the season in this locality.

Work House Commitments.—Patrick Markes, Dan Lodie and John Gilston, yesterday afternoon, were taken over to the Work House.

To the Penitentiary.—Yesterday Michael Gill, sentenced for five years, and James Smith, for six years, were taken over to the Western Penitentiary.

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf.

Yesterday morning a bright little waif was found on the front steps of Mr. C. C. Hussey's residence, Cedar avenue, Allegheny. The little stranger will be cared for at the City Home.

Threatenings.—Thomas Taylor was held for Court yesterday to answer a charge of surety of the peace before Alderman Taylor, on oath of Thomas Simpson, whose head he threatened to knock off.

Ferocious Dog.—Yesterday John Sutter made information against Mrs. Catharine Kohler, for keeping a ferocious dog, alleging that it had bitten and seriously injured his little daughter. Warrant issued.

Alleged False Pretense.—Charles Lisner, merchant tailor, on Penn street, yesterday, stated to Alderman Taylor that James Clifton had obtained a suit of clothing valued at $38 from him by false representation. No. arrest.

Fisticuffs.—Samuel Jenkins alleges that Frederick Heck struck him in the face with his fist. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused. The parties are employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Ladies will please remember their favorite resorts for cream candies and taffies, lozenges, roasted and cream almonds and extra fine cream bon bons, at 112 Federal street Allegheny City. George Beaven. 6t

Fatal Result.—Jackson Kemp, the little fellow run over by a car at the Pandora Railroad freight depot on Saturday last, died at his father's house on Monday evening. Coroner Dawson impannelled a jury and investigated the circumstances yesterday morning. The jury were unable to agree and adjourned until this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, when they will meet at the Coroner's office.

Young Gamblers.—The attention of the officers on Fifth avenue was called to the fact that a number of young scamps were in the habit of assembling in the rear of the *Dispatch* building for the purpose of gambling on a small scale, and yesterday morning they made a raid and captured six of the young hopefuls, who were confined in the lock-up about four hours, and after a free lecture from Capt. Graham, they were released.

Sharking.—Yesterday afternoon Alderman McMasters, at the instance of Mrs. Margaret Davis, issued a warrant for the arrest of George Sheecker for false pretences. The accused was charged with fraudulently obtaining boarding to the amount of $5 dollars at the boarding house of Mrs. Davis, on Hazel street, by representing that he was in the employ of Mackey & Co., gravel roofers, and had money due him, all of which, it is alleged, were misrepresentations of facts.

G. A. R. Lectures.—To-morrow night, that inimitable American humorist, Josh Billings, will open the course of lectures under the auspices of the Hays Post 3, G. A. R., in Lafayette Hall. He will discourse on that suggestive topic "Milk," which, under his peculiar presentation, will doubtless develop into creamy proportions of wit of the most enjoyable sort. All who would spend a delightful evening merrily should be at Lafayette Hall on this occasion. Tickets for the lecture or the entire course may be had at any of the music stores.

Election Results.—Yesterday William Shenehan and Patrick Kelley, each made information before Alderman Taylor against Florence McCarthy and James Riley for aggravated assault and battery. The accused are charged with making a violent and unprovoked attack on deponents, on the night of the election, near the Twelfth ward polls. They were both badly beaten, and hardly able to be about since, according to their statements. McCarthy was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. Riley has not yet been secured.

Larceny of Clothing.

Yesterday afternoon Alderman Neillie committed to jail John Coats, charged with larceny on oath of Adam Adams. Adams alleges Coats engaged boarding at his house in Allegheny, a few days ago, and after supper was shown to his room. He left the house in a short time, carrying with him a large bundle, which was subsequently explained by the continued absence of more coats than one from the dwelling. The Coats eluded the vigilance of the officers until yesterday, when he was arrested and committed.

To the Public.

As there have been many misunderstandings about certain matters alluded to in a report of a member of the Visiting Committee of the Central Board of Education, concerning his visit to the High School, the public are respectfully requested to entertain no opinion about them until the matters are reported on by the High School Committee to whom they were referred by the Central Board of Education and by whom they are now under investigation. By order of the Committee, JOHN A. SERGEANT, Sec'y Central Board of Education.

Illegally Festive.

Monday night the saloon of George Smith, in the Ninth ward, was entered by Frank Evans, who demanded something to invigorate the inner man. Being in a slightly inebriated condition, Smith alleges he refused to let Evans have anything further, when that individual fell to demolishing the furniture of the establishment and otherwise demeaning himself in an improper manner, accompanying his actions with fierce threats against the peace and safety of the saloon keeper, finally winding up with a direct assault upon the object of his wrath. He was finally ejected from the premises. Yesterday Smith made informations before Alderman Strain against his assailant, for disorderly conduct and assault and battery. Evans was arrested and held for a hearing.

Burglars Again.

About three o'clock yesterday morning the house of James O'Connor, 279 Penn street, was entered by burglars and a valuable gold watch, a breast pin and a pocket book containing a small sum of money stolen. Mr. O'Connor and his family are absent on a European tour, and the house is in charge of the housekeeper, Mrs. Neil. At the time mentioned Mrs. N. was awakened by a noise in her room, and upon opening her eyes, she discovered that two men were working at a dressing bureau trying to open the drawers. She gave the alarm and the villians fled, taking with them the property named. On examination it was found that they had gained admittance to the house by cutting a pannel out of the door opening into the back yard, and by putting the arm through the aperature were enabled to slide the bolts by which the door was fastened, and Mrs. Neil's sleeping apartment had been entered in the same manner. The thieves it is evident are not all in the penitentiary yet.

Doing a Good Trade.

One of our exchanges contains a paragraph stating that William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, are doing the largest Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur trade west of New York. There is nothing at all surprising in this, when we take into consideration the fact that they always keep on hands the largest and best selected assortment of Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs in all this section of country, which they sell, at either wholesale or retail, at as low prices or lower than the same goods can be obtained in Philadelphia or New York. Mr. Fleming and his gentlemanly partners thoroughly understand the trade in which they are engaged, and always make it their especial business to please all who may have occasion to deal with them. To those who wish to purchase any goods in their line we would say, by all means give them a call and examine their stock and in fact prices before purchasing elsewhere. You will find this extensive and first class house filled with an immense line of all the new styles of Ladies' and Misses' Furs, consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, German Fitch, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Astrican and Persian Lamb.

THE COURTS.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Mellon and Stowe—Trial of John Grimm for the Murder of James Shovelin—United States Courts—Supreme Court—County Courts.

TUESDAY, October 19.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Grimm, indicted for the murder of James Shovelin, the opening of which was reported yesterday, was resumed, and the Commonwealth called the following witness:

James Monaghan was sworn and testified that he boarded at the house where the tragedy occurred; was not in the house when Grimm enterrd, but hearing a noise and a pistol shot, he rushed in and found the men in holls, Shovelin had hold of Grimm by the coat and one hand; Grimm was standing up against him with a pistol in his right hand; I got hold of the pistol with my left hand, and tried to shove it off; Grimm said "let go;" I did let go of the pistol, and Grimm and Shovelin rushed back toward the door. Mr. Gant came in and called to Shovelin to let go. Shovelin said "yes" and did let go. Grimm then walked toward the door. Shovelin pulled off his coat and said he could fight him yet. Gant said, "I will have no fighting in this house." Grimm then said "hold on, you have got what will do you." Shovelin sat down on a chair and said "yes, Grimm, you have shot me." I gave Shovelin a drink of water. Grimm passed out of the kitchen into the hall, but don't know what time he left the house.

Capt. William Reed, of the night police, was next called and testified that at about 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th of September Grimm came to the watch house and handed him a pistol, stating that he had had a difficulty with Shovelin. (The pistol, a five shooter, was shown.)

Jerry Sullivan testified that he had seen Grimm and Shovelin together on Friday evening prior to the shooting, and that Grimm had a knife in his hand. They met at Eliza Furnace and walked away together.

Patrick Murray, sworn—Boarded at Mr. Jack's on the 11th of September last; the house is probably not over two hundred yards from Gant's. Saw Grimm on the 10th of September. He came to Laughlin's works about half past three o'clock. Grimm boarded where I did. I said, "Hallo, Jack." He said, "Is it here you work?" I said, "Yes." He then crossed over to another part of the works, and returned with Shovelin. Shovelin said, "Grimm, if you come to the works to fight me, I'll knock the face of you." Grimm said, "I did not come to fight; if you don't sue me, perhaps Laughlin will; I can't be sure to know what you had against me." Shovelin replied that that was his business; that dog must be muzzled or shot (meaning the dog Grimm had). Grimm said, "I have done you no harm," and they walked back to the furnace. That's all I heard on Friday. At a quarter before twelve on Saturday, while on my way to dinner, I met John Grimm and Shovelin at the coke yard. They were in conversation. I waited for dinner to be announced; while there Grimm passed and went into the house. He passed out again. Dinner was announced immediately afterwards. Took my seat at the table, and shortly after Grimm seated himself at my left, and Hall Murray, I thought that man came to dinner at twelve." Asked him what man, and he said Shovelin. Told him I didn't know what time he came to dinner. He can come when he gets his place cleaned, up. Grimm said he was up to see him, and that the woman told him he (Shovelin) took his dinner at half past eleven and then went away; I said, "Grimm, if I was you I wouldn't interfere with a man at his boarding house or on the public highway; it might cause trouble;" he said, "Yes, I will go up to-night and see him, and he will have to swallow the words he used, or him or I will shed blood, for I got liberty from Mr. Gant." I saw Shovelin after he was wounded, outside of Gant's house.

Frank Moore, sworn: On or about the 10th of September lived near Moorehead's mill and worked there. [Pistol shown.] Carried that revolver eight years; it belonged to me; I parted with it to a man named John Grimm one Saturday morning; it was the day Shovelin was shot; three chambers of it were loaded when I parted with it; there is one chamber loaded now; gave it to Grimm about a quarter of six on Saturday morning; I told him I only had three cartridges, and he said if he used them he would buy me a new box:

The Commonwealth rested here.

Wm. Owens, Esq. opened the case for the defense in a brief address, detailing what the line of defense was, holding that the shooting was done in self defense. The following witnesses were then called:

Miss Elizabeth Green, sworn—Am the daughter of Mrs. Gant, who testified was subpoenaed by the Commonwealth; was in the room when Shovelin was shot; while Grimm was in the house Shovelin came in; he was in the kitchen; when Shovelin came in he sat on the table and said, "Johnny Grimm is in that room, and if he is a gentleman he will come out and see me;" mother said she did not went any fighting in the house; Shovelin said he didn't mean to fight until Monday morning, and then he would whip him in two minutes. Shovelin spoke in a very loud voice. Shovelin asked me before Grimm if I had ever told him anything about him. I said no. Grimm came into the kitchen with his hands in his pockets. Shovelin was in the middle of the floor and pulling off his coat and laid it on the corner of the table. Neither of them spoke until I spoke. I said "John did ever I say anything to you about Shovelin." Grimm said I had not Shovelin said "yes you did." Which as detailed the conversation which ensued and continued: Shovelin got into a great passion, and John said "did the dog bite you, or what did I ever do to make you want to whip me?" Shovelin said it was none of his business; John said "you told some of the men at the furnace that the reason you are going to whip him is because I am going with Barbara." Shovelin said it wasn't and Grimm said it was; Shovelin called Grimm a liar, and Grimm said he was one too. Shovelin then ran towards John to catch him. John put up his hands to keep him back, and then Shovelin caught him by the throat, and pushed him up against the wall. Grimm said "stop, let go your hold, let go your hold;" he said this two or three times, but Shovelin did not let go, and then Grimm shot him. There were two shots fired. After the shots Shovelin had Grimm by the throat. My father then came out and took Shovelin's hand away from Grimm. My sisters Emma and Barbara and mother were in the room at the time. Monaghan came in after the firing. Don't know whether the men were separated at that time. Father was sick on that evening. Heard Grimm offer to go for a doctor. Shovelin was boarding at the house. It was just about dark when the shooting occurred. When Shovelin first came in he asked my mother how my sister, who had been sick, was.

Miss Emma Gant was the next witness called, and testified in substance the same os the preceding witness.

At this point the Court took a recess of an hour, and on convening again a number of witnesses were called and examined as to the character of the defendant, and the relative sizes of the two men, after which the defense closed.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., then made the opening argument to the jury on behalf of the Commonwealth, and was followed by W. C. Moreland, Esq., for the defense, at the conclusion of which Court adjourned to meet at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, when Hon. P. B. Mollier will address the jury for the defense, and Mr. Swartzwalder, Esq., will make the closing argument for the Commonwealth.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

TUESDAY, October 19.—The Supreme Court convened at 10 o'clock this morning. Present: Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Reed, Sharswood and Williams.

An opinion was delivered in the case of the Commonwealth ex. rel. Attorney General, vs. James Gamble. This was a quo warranto from the Middle District to inquire upon what grounds Judge Gamble held office, that office Judgment heretofore entered was sustained. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Musselman & Clarkson's appeal, Lancaster county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

United States vs. Black et al., Cumberland county. Decree reversed and it is ordered and decreed that the said balance of $1,568 55 be paid to the appellants, the United States, the costs of this appeal to be paid by the appellees. Opinion by Read, J.

Eckles' appeal, Cumberland county. Decree modified by allowing Eckles $1,000 as his compensation, and by dividing all the costs below and in this Court equally between the parties. Opinion *per curiam*.

Norris' appeal, Philadelphia. Decree of Quarter Sessions reversed, and the order to that effect made. Opinion by Agnew, Judge.

Wolf vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, Lancaster county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, Judge.

Coleman vs. Coleman, Lebanon county. Decree affirmed and appeals dismissed, the cost of the appeals to be paid by the parties in proportion of their respective interests. Opinion by Sharswood, Judge.

Syger's appeal, Lancaster county. Decree reversed and record remitted to the court below that the decree may be there modified according to this opinion. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Cooper's executor vs. Scott, Fulton county. Affirmed. Opinion by Williams, J.

Woods' administrator vs. Woods' administrator, Cumberland county. Affirmed. Opinion by Williams J.

Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company vs. Dysart, Lancaster county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Williams J.

Robert C. Beach and Hugh O'Jamison, of Warren county, on motion of Hon. R. Brown; Theo. S. Wilson, of Clarion county, on motion of Geo. W. Lathy, Esq., and J. H. Osmer, of Venango county, on motion of James S. Myers, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Dickson's administrator vs. Foust, Crawford & Co. Continued.

Clark et al. vs. Douglas, Erie county. Argued by DeCamp for plaintiff, in error, and by Curtis, contra.

Robeson & Co.'s appeal, Venango county, submitted.

Joseph H. Patrick, of Clarion county, was, on motion of B. J. Reid, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Klumph vs. Dunn, Crawford county, *non pros.*

Henkinson vs. Elliott et al., Erie county. Argued by Thompson and Marshall for plaintiff, in error, and by Walker, contra.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, October 19.—The list of Grand Jurors was called, and nineteen answered. C. B. Curtis, Esq., of Erie, was designated as foreman.

Judge McCandless then delivered the charge to the Grand Jurors, instructing them as to their duties, after which they retired.

The bankruptcy case of Abel Bennett & Co. vs. Daniel Brillon, commenced yesterday, was resumed and concluded. The jury found a verdict in favor of the petitioners.

The Court ordered a special term of the Court to be held at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December, 1869.

In the case of the United States vs. Thirty-three barrels of distilled spirits, owned by Robert Lyons, on motion of District Attorney Carnahan, and by order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the proceedings were discontinued.

The following cases were continued to the special term in December: United States vs. George W. Crozier, et al., three cases; United States vs. J. L. Cone et al.; United States vs. Holmes & McClay, two cases.

The case of the United States vs. Jas. Murphy, indicted for neglecting to report to the Assessor the number of presses in use in his tobacco manufactory, and for failing to give bonds for the same, was taken up. Jury out.

Court adjourned until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, October 19.—In the case of Dravo vs. Milliken, previously reported, verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages and six cents costs.

In the case of Tibby vs. Shaw, reported on trial yesterday, verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $123.61.

James Martin for use vs. Henry Gambler. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

61. Owners canal boat "Ella" vs. Owners steam tug "Storm No. 2."
85. Parker & Paul vs. Martin et al.
25. Friend use vs. Oinhausen gar.
10. Goodell vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
101. Steinmacher & Silverman vs. Megraw & Co.
102. Huckenstein vs. Lee et ux.
104. Lee vs. P. Ft. W. & C. & P. R. R. Cos.
105. Greer & Boyd vs. Tomlinson & Son.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, October 19.—Wm. Earp vs. Richard Griffiths, action to recover for boarding. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $357,71.

John Schneider vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, action to recover damages sustained by defendent by the death of a son killed on the railroad. The jury found a verdict in the sum of $600.

Joseph Graff, vs. Administratrix of James A. Gibson, deceased, action on a bank account. Verdict for plaintiff for $356,17.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

127. Roody vs. Snyder.
141. Grey vs. Howard.
142. Stephenson vs. Grubbs, et al.
143. Miller vs. Miller's Executors.
144. Stoner & Co. vs. Edmunds & Co.
145. Hazlett vs. Newell.
146. Coleman vs. Eyster.
147. Phelan vs. Ramsey.
148. Love vs. Meredith et al.
149. Mawhinney vs. Moore et al.
150. Hoffman vs. Peters.
151. Rogers vs. King et al.

Quarter Sessions.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

312. Com. vs. Charles F. Good.
388. Com. vs. Edward Barrett, et al.
385. Com. vs. Roger Brooks.
400. Com. vs. F. Goodell.
406. Com. vs. Robert Houston.
416. Com. vs. Geo. M. Morrison and Jas. Robinson.
354. Com. vs. Frederick Gedekon, 3 cases, Jacob Mainhart, Jas. Hudspeth.
418. Com. vs. John A. McGraw.
403. Com. vs. Thomas Sullivan.
420. Com. vs. James Smith.
423. Com. vs. Wm. C. Rafferty.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A fashionable and brilliant audience assembled last evening at the Opera House to accord a welcome and greeting to Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard, the American Queen of Song. The attendance was not so large as we anticipated; but the audience was conspicuous for intelligence and refinement and represented the higher elements of appreciative society. As Lady Harriet in Martha, Mrs. Richings Bernard sustained herself admirably and proved the peer of Parepa Rosa. Her acting graceful movements on the stage, warmth of expression, correct interpretation of every point in the play, gained for her the heartiest applause of the audience, and proclaimed her genius as a histrionic artiste of extrordinary ability. Her rendition of the "Last Rose of Summer" was charming and peculiarly original. Her sustained high notes and trills were sweetly and artistically delivered, and for a while, a breathless hush to keep, to hold the audience spell-bound in breathless silence till the close, when a storm of wild applause fairly shook the building to its base. The encore was graciously responded to, and again and again the house was rocked with storms of applause. Mr. and Mrs. Anna Kemp Bowler, "Pluncy," Mr. Henry Drayton, "Lionel," Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, "Lord Tristam," Mr. James A. Arnold, "High Sheriff," Mr. J. G. Peakes, were all excellent pieces of artistic acting and vocalism, and we can in no way no better array of genuine talent could be mustered on the lyric operatic boards. The chorus, costumes, scenery, orchestra and general appointments were all that could be desired, adding largely to the success of the rendition.

To-night the "Bohemian Girl" will be presented. The cast is unusually strong, Mrs. Bernard as "Arline," Mr. Haigh (first appearance) as "Thadeus," Mr. Drayton as "Arnheim," Mr. Peakes in his grand and unequaled impersonation and specialty of "Devilshoof" and Miss Mischka as the "Gipsy Queen." Choice seats may be secured at the box office, for to-night, or any evening during the week.

PAREPA ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.—Last night the Parepa Rosa Company produced at the Academy of Music, for the first time, in Pittsburgh, Balfe's charming and romantic opera, in three acts, entitled "The Puritan's Daughter." Every available seat in the Academy was occupied; and the auditory composed the *elite* of the city and suburbs.

The *dramatis personæ* in the great picture of human life sustained their parts to perfection, more particularly so, the personations of the Puritan's daughter and Charles the Second by Madame Parepa Rosa and Mr. Gustavus F. Hall. The almost effeminate soft and musical voice of "Rochester" in the characteristic song:

"O! give to me a steaming punch bowl
To warm the heart and cheer the soul, etc."

had a telling effect on the audience, and would have met with as warm a tribute of appreciation but the musical modulations been spiced by melody, harmony nor affected delivery of the articulation with the tongue and teeth. "Clifford" lacked a little of energy and earnestness throughout the parts, yet his graceful delivery of the words of chilling scorn directed against his betrothed, when found alone with King Charles, evinced his high perception of the position. "Seymer" was admirably sustained,—so much so that notwithstanding his life of reckless daring, a feeling of regret at the inglorious termination of his existence must have crept amongst the audience.

The directors of this opera troupe must feel that they have achieved, in Pittsburgh, as elsewhere, a decided success—the results of their almost unrivalled cast, expensive and appropriate costumes and properly, excellent stage management, and last, though not least, the fact of the appointments being under the careful supervision of Mr. C. D. Hess, one of the courteous proprietors and directors.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The Ronalli Troupe continue to attract crowded houses at the Old Drury. Their performance is truly wonderful, and forms one of the finest and most thrilling gymnastic entertainments we have ever had in Pittsburgh. They will appear at the usual matinee this afternoon.

A Mistake.—Gen. McClellan did not arrive in the city yesterday but will doubtless pass through as soon as convenient, if for no other reason than to look at the elegant assortment of fine trunks, valises, traveling satchels, &c., which Liebler, No, 104 Wood street, a ways has on hand. Other travelers might inspect the stock with advantage.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Visit from a Subscriber of the "Gazette" in 1795, not in Spirit but in well Preserved Flesh and Bones.

Our sanctum yesterday was gladdened with a visit from one who seemed as a great connecting link of the past with the present, a man who prominently figured in the last century and lives till to-day, hale and hearty, to tell us of things and times and people who have long since passed away: Mr. William Connelly of Franklin, Pa., who is now in attendance at the United States Court Session as a juror, and who is about entering into the ninety-fourth year of his dwelling on this earth. The boys of sixty hereabouts who complain from the thousand attending ills of old age, who are hawked about on easy rolling chairs and who lisp through teethless mouths, and listen through gutta percha horns, would blush with sheer shame to meet this hearty and robust old fellow, who has years enough resting on his shoulders to make him an object worthy their reverence. He was born in 1776 in Philadelphia, and has lived his whole life in Pennsylvania. At an early age he removed to Franklin, Pa., which was then a land office headquarters, containing only a few log cabins and a fort. In 1795 he visited Pittsburgh, floating down the then beautiful Allegheny river on a raft. He was accompanied by some seven companions, all of whom, with himself, were clad in Indian costume. Entering the trade little village of Pittsburgh, they were kindly received and put up at the old "Black Bear Hotel," on the north-eastern side of the Diamond. Being a little flush of money, the party bought a suit of citizens' clothing apiece and "put on style" among the inhabitants. The accommodations and tables of the "Black Bear" were of such favorable character as to cause the entire party to remain in the village of Pittsburgh longer than they had originally intended. During the sojourn in the smelly took liberal observations of the place, and is now a perfect encyclopedia of information regarding the infancy of our great cities. Over the rivers there were no houses of residence except one or two cabins adjoining the fort in Allegheny. Among the good things he did during his visit was to help the pioneer printer, Mr. John Scull, who was then publishing the nine year old GAZETTE at the corner of Market and First streets. Mr. Scull, the founder of this paper he remembers as a courteous and obliging gentleman, a man of plain ways and one universally respected and respected. He got the credit of putting out a paper "up to the times" and of editing it with very decided ability. The people were very proud of the GAZETTE, and strangers who visited the city were urged to subscribe for it in order to help the enterprise along. Mr. Connelly relates that mails from Pittsburgh at Franklin once every three weeks. If a Philadelphia paper ever got there it was regarded as a great curiosity. The post-riders of those days had quite a hard time of it, dearly earning their wages.

Our old friend was well acquainted with Gen. Washington and spent many evenings very pleasantly with him in Philadelphia. He knew Ben Franklin and remembers nearly all the contemporary great men of the country of that period.

Mr. Connelly is a phenomenon. He is light and quick on his feet, hears well, talks with force and brilliancy, sees to read fine print and looks to be not over sixty years of age. He is merry, lively, and very entertaining. He does not attribute his longevity to anything else than the strong constitution with which he has been blessed. He was never intoxicated in his life, and guarded against all sorts of dissipation. He never refused taking his honest glass of grog when he thought it would do him good, but sobriety was a leading virtue with him, and despite all temptations he never suffered himself to permit the deleating drink to cloud his brain. It was very ungrateful in "the good olden time" to refuse to get jolly on stated occasions, but our old friend managed with his large stock of moral courage to successfully resist temptation and to keep true to his ninety-third year the assertion that he never was intoxicated in his life! He says he has seen so much of intemperance, has marked so many bright lives that went down to ignominious graves, has observed so much poverty, degradation and vice consequent upon excessive indulgence in strong drinks that he feels it to be his duty to say to all young men entering upon life in the busy world to taste not, handle not, touch not, and to keep themselves in the eyes of God, in their own estimation and that of everybody else. Words of warning like these from one who goes away down with his memory into the darkness of a past century, who has spread before him a grand panorama of generations crowding generation from the earth's stage, should fall with effect on those who are floating outward in the current of life with beguiling winds, driving them surely and certainly into the whirlpool of dissipation, the darkness and misery of drunkenness and vice.

Mr. Connolly served as a legislator in 1815-20-21, representing the district composed of Venango, Franklin, Mercer, Warren and Erie counties. All of those who figured with him in early life have passed away, and he, almost alone, yet stands a stout and sturdy oak in the wilderness of humanity. He has many great-grand-children, and says he soon expects to have great-great-grand children. There is no clear-headed man on the jury, and none have a larger stock of sound judgment and good strong common sense. His mind is strong and vigorous, and from present appearances and condition of health, he promises well to turn his hundredth year.

Juvenile Pugilistics.

Yesterday a trio of juveniles were enjoying an animated pugilistic entertainment on Penn street, two of them being pitted against the third. This little champion was in a fair way of carrying off the prize, when the driver of a wagon happened to witness the affair from his box. Energizing in the defeated, two of his brother's children he of course warmly espoused their cause, and got into difficulty by his intervention. Later in the day, Isaac H. Bunton, father of the conquering hero, made information before Alderman Donaldson against William Langdon, the intruder, for assault and battery upon his son, the offense consisting in horsewhipping and kicking the youthful representative of the Bunton family. Warrant issued.

A Success.

As a caterer to the tastes of an epicurian public, Mr. Haltzheimer, the accomplished proprietor of the popular "Continental," is a decided success. This fact is well attested by the hosts of patrons who make his establishment, on Fifth avenue, below the post-office, a general rendevous when their appetites are to be satisfied. The bill of fare from day to day is fit for royalty itself, while the manner in which it is served—polite waiters, everything neat and clean about the premises—is an additional attraction which is well appreciated by every visitor. Since the late improvements in the Continental, the interior apartments will compare with any restaurant in the city, while the feast presented every day cannot be excelled.

The Secret of Beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

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Beautiful Faces and hands are soon obtained by using Milk of Violets. It is entirely different from any other skin preparation, and purely innocent. Ladies using it exclaim:

"Its praises I will always sing;
Its worth I've learned to know;
This Milk of Violets is a perfect thing,
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Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is easily applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally. wf

The Keystone.—Queensware, Bristolware and all articles in that line, every style and price, may be obtained at the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors, No. 563 Liberty street. The stock on hand is very full and complete, and no difficulty can be experienced in making a choice. As a home institution, the Keystone should be patronized.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

Egan's.—Books, newspapers and stationery, at Egan's Book and News Depot, Sixth Avenue near Smithfield street. At this establishment, volumes upon any subject in Law, Medicine, Science, Philosophy and General Literature may be obtained. Some of the books can be obtained nowhere else in the city. Remember the place and give him a call.

Fall Stock.—Finest brands of tobacco, snuff, cigars and everything in that line at Megraws, No. 45 Hand street, the great emporium of the trade in the city. Dealers, wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to patronize this establishment. The stock is full and complete, all of the best quality and sold at the most reasonable prices.

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